

Intimation.

Powell's

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

GENT'S

HELMETS

FINE QUALITY

INDIAN PITH

Covered English Felt
in White and Grey.

FEATHER-

WEIGHT.

THE

"SINGAPORE"

made of Rubber, covered
white affords splen-
did protection.

THE

"SHIKAR"

Cork and Gossamer in
white with puggaree.A SMART AND USEFUL
HAT.

"PIGSTICKER"

in Khaki Silk Alpaca.

A reliable helme for
those continually ex-
posed to the sun.BEST QUALITY
GOODS ONLY.WM. POWELL,
LTD.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong 9th May, 1910.

THE RUBBER TRADE.

TAPPING THE TREES.
BY H. M. TOMLINSON.

The Hevea Brasiliensis (once called the Siphonia Elastica) is a forest tree in Amazonia, and large areas of forests, possibly rich in that kind of rubber tree, may still be obtained from the authorities. Labour there, so the company prospectuses inform us, is cheap and plentiful. The process of collecting the rubber and preparing it for export, is, it is generally known, so crude as not to be called an art; the simplest means and utensils only are necessary, and if not immediately to hand, are insignificant in cost.

Then, while rubber can command so high a price, it does seem a simple matter to an English investor (when thinking the matter over with the promises of the last new company before him) to see large and easy dividends for a small outlay. But others, it should occur to him, have thought so before this boom started. Naturally, there have been foreign rubber enterprises in Amazonia before this year; and signal failures. It is one affair to own a rubber forest and a different one to make it pay. Labour, too, is not plentiful in Amazonia; it is very scarce indeed; it has to be imported to the rubber grounds, often at great cost. And if labour really is cheap and plentiful in those farther rubber grounds of Peru and Bolivia, it appears, on the face of it, to be a most dubious position there, and one perhaps that cannot last, when it is better known. The rubber, in fact, is all bought at Manaus and Para from the native collectors and traders by British and American merchants; and if those merchants, shrewd men of business on the spot, had seen a way to get the stuff without intermediaries, when it was so easily to be got, then they would have got it. But they still leave that side of the business to be handled by the only people, it is generally admitted there, to make that side of it pay. But there is no doubt a native owner would sell even a paying estate for more than it was worth.

THE RUBBER HUNTERS.

The map of the Amazon shows, along the banks of the southern tributary streams (the rubber world), a number of marks which appear to indicate towns and villages. When actually voyaging such a stream, one sees, at most of such points, a small clearing—a sort of portico in the forest—such is placed a large, and substantial residence, where the proprietor or tenant lives, with a few small palm-leaf "shacks" of the labourers grouped apart from it. Some stately palm trees are posed about it. The traveller is surprised to find little evidence of cultivation, except a few patches of bananas and a plot or two of maize; for he may have noticed, with wonder, the astonishing fertility of this land when properly asked for its best, as at some plantations at Serpa, on the patent stream. From behind one of the huts there will be rising a dense cloud of whitish smoke. They are drying rubber there. Such clearings, and they are met with continually on the voyage, are the settlements of the rubber men, and they keep the map of the country in countenance. The population of this land, where labour is so cheap and plentiful, spreads out to much less than one to the square mile. Little is grown here, and nothing is made, except rubber. To this world everything, even food, has to be imported, and pays a duty of anything up to 50 per cent. ad valorem. A high tariff wall does not encourage industry in Brazil, and the common people are wonderfully poor in their land which could be rich in all the necessities of life, and most of its luxuries.

THE TAPPING AXE.

When ashore, one is, when essaying the forest, puzzled occasionally by trails which meander without apparent purpose through the gloom, and lead one nowhere, except astray. These are the "estradas," or paths connecting the rubber trees on a "seringa," or rubber estate. The workman, called a "seringueiro," goes out with the tapping axe, an implement with a sharp narrow blade, called the "machadinho," and, carrying his formidable machete to clear his way of vines and lianas, perhaps with his head and neck protected in "muslin" against the clouds of stinging and other biting flies, goes to milk his trees. Usually he is thin and sallow, and plainly a victim to malaria, but though he looks taciturn and dark, I found him a very human, most hospitable, and tender with his children. With deft upward cuts he makes small incisions in the tree, and places against the wounds the tiny tubes, little tin cups into which the sap runs. The sap is not unlike thick milk in colour and consistency. Reports vary greatly as to the time when a tree will first give this latex; the quantity it will give, and the period during which it will be productive. I could not find out; and I advise investors to give a huge discount to the trees estimated to be on an estate (which probably has been just barely looked at from the outside) and the quantity each of those probable trees will probably give in a year. If you had seen the forests which optimistic surveyors report on so confidently you would know what I mean.

A DAY'S LABOUR.

Commonly the incisions are made in the morning, and in the early afternoon each little cup may be nearly full of the thick milky juice. The cups are removed, emptied into a pail, and the collection is taken to the barraco to be coagulated. With good luck and knowledge, ten or twelve pounds of rubber could be collected on the day's round. In a clay oven with a narrow flue a fire of certain palm nuts has been lighted. The seringueiro dips into the pail with a wooden paddle, and turns the adherent sap in the smoke to evaporate the moisture. This operation is continued till he has upon the blade of his paddle a rough ball of concentric rings of seringa, which is the name he gives to rubber. The trees are first tapped high up the trunk, and the seringueiro works downwards. He may be able to tap 750 trees during the day, but that will depend on the way the estate is

favoured by nature. In some places the coagulation is done by means of a rotary spit held over the smoke on two forked sticks. These methods, with little variation, obtain throughout the valley of the Amazon, and although from time to time more "scientific" methods and processes have been imported, the rubber did not favour them. In some territories a variety of rubber-bearing tree is cut down and mingled, its juices being then allowed to drain upon the ground, the gum and adherent foreign matter being then bundled together in ox hides and exported.

READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The rubber is stored in readiness for a visit from the little river steamer, which periodically plies down that river, as all the others, and puts in to any part of the bank where a ball of gum is waiting transport Manaus or Para. At Manaus the rubber is graded by experts, and bought by merchants for shipment to New York or Europe. On the rivers where rapids or falls occur, as the Madeira, the rubber coming down from the headwaters is first carried on rafts made of soft-wood trees, perhaps twenty feet long and five feet wide, kept together with fibres, and steered by paddles. Rafts for the crew are supported on bamboo poles, and the cargo is fastened beneath the seat. A raft like this, called a balsa in Bolivia, will carry a good load, and it is said one in eight of them is broken and lost on the angry, lower down stream the rubber is shipped on batallas, large boats, sharp fore and aft, capable of carrying ten tons of rubber, and manned with perhaps a dozen skilled boatmen. At every rapid, when the river is bad, these vessels have to be unloaded and boat and cargo hauled over the rocks to a lower reach. Numbers of these craft are lost yearly in trying to shoot the rapids, and wherever a rapid occurs there ashore under the woods one finds the cemetery where the boatmen who fall are placed, if their bodies are found. The rubber, as it floats, and is marked with the owner's initials, is often recovered.

Morning Leader.

Intimations.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, HONGKONG, on 30th May, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASLEY,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHAWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, the Government, the British Consulate, the Messrs. J. Watson & Co., and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the superior workmanship and materials of the furniture, etc., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,
25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

100, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 28th May, 1910, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

The following Salvaged ex S.S. "TAISHAN":
3 CLOCKS, 2 PATENT LOGS, 1 PATENT SOUNDING MACHINE, 1 FLAG, 2 COMPASSES, 1 MERCURIAL BAROMETER, 1 TELESCOPE, 1 RULER, 1 SIGNAL BOOK, 1 SAILING DIRECTION BOOK;

ALSO
1 TYPHOON BAROMETER, 1 WIND INDICATOR, 3 CHRONOMETERS,

One NEW METAL BAND SAW and NEW EMERY DRILL CYLINDERS.
Catalogues may be had on application.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1910.

Consignees.

S.S. "YARRA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre, ex S.S. *Dordogne*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Ville d'Arras*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, on the 23rd inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remained unclaimed after the 30th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on 30th May, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 27th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 18th May 1910, 100 lbs. for 3 Mins.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20

Corped—Hain Ngau Yuk 22

Roast—Shio 22

Breast—Ngau Lam 15

Soup—Tong Yuk 20

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

Shio—Ngau Lau 20

Sauces—Ngau Yuk Chuan 26

Bullock's Brain—Know 20

Tongue—Ngau Li 10

Head—Hain Ngau Li 60

Head—Ngau Tui 15

Heart—Ngau Sum 18

Heart—Ngau Kiu 18

Heart—Ngau Yiu 8

Heart—Ngau Mei 18

Liver—Ngau Gon 18

Tripe—Ngau To 18

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 10

Head—Ngau Kiu 18

Head—Ngau Kiu 18

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Shark—Sa Yu 9
Skate—Po Yu 11
Shrimps—Ha 23
Snapper—Lap Yu 23
Sole—Tat Sa Yu 24
Tench—Wan Yu 25
Turbot—Chek How Yu 20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu 60
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai 10

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan 25
Apple, (California)—Kam San Ping 24
Kio—(Chefoo)—Ta Chai Ping 24
Kio—(Chefoo)—Ta Chai Ping 24
Small—Hoi Tong 24
Custard—Fan Lai Chai 24
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 24
Hoi Chai 24
Bridges, Macao—San Heng Chai 24
Cherries, Chinese—Fong Lai 24
Carambola—Yung Tou 24
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai 24
Grapes—Sin Tai 24
Lemons, China—Ning Moong 24
Amar—Kam San Ping Moong 24
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai 24
Fresh, Lai Chai 24
Limes, (Sargon)—Sin Kung Ning 24
Moong 24
Mango, Manila—Lui Song Moong 24
Mango, Saigon—Sin Kung Moong 24
Mangosteen, San Chuk Tai per doz 24
Oranges, Tim Chong 24
Small—Tai Kut 24
Mandarin—Tim Kut 24
Olives—Pak Lam 24
Passion Fruit 24
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li 24
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 24
Peanuts—Fa Sang 24
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chai 24
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon 24
Ti Paw-law 24
Paw-law 24
Platano—Tai Chai 24
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai 24
Pomeo, Siam—Chin Lo Yan 24
Walnuts, Hop Ton 24
Green—Sang Hop Ton 24
Shanghai Lo Kwai 24

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ab 24
Chai Chai 24
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin 24
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi 24
Plo Tan 24
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai 24
Beans, Long—Hung Chai 24
Beet Root—Hung Chai 24
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Kiu 24
Brinjals, Red—Hung Kiu 24
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun 24
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 24
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tan 24
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 24
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun 24
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai 24
Fa 24
Cauliflower, Medium size—Chung Yeh 24
Choi-fa 24
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai 24
Carrots—Kam Shun 24
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kiu Choy 24
Celery, English—Yung Kiu Chai 24
Celery, White—Pak Yung Kiu Chai 24
Chilies, Dried—Don Lai Chai 24
Rad—Hung Fa 24
Green—Cheng Lai Chai 24
Garry Stalk, English—Kai Lee Chai 24
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa 24
Bitter Melon—Fa Kwa 24
Gardic—Sung Tan 24
Ginger, young—Sung Tai Kiu 24
Hemp—Kiu Chai 24
Hemp, Kiu Chai 24
Indian Corn—Suk Mai 24
Lettuce—Yung Sang Chai 24
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai 24
Mandarin—Kwai Lun Ma Tai 24
Mush Melon 24
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Chai Kiu 24
Onions, Bombay—Yung Chai Tan 24
Grown—Sung Chai 24
Sai—Sheng Hoi Chai Tan 24
Japan—Yat Poon 24
Okra—Mo

Information.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

	PER DOZ.
Soda Water	50 Cents.
Soda Water (Bombay bottles)	60 "
Potash, Solter & B. P. Soda	60 "
Lemonade	65 "
Tonic Water	75 "
Lithia Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberryade	75 "

SPECIALITIES:

Stone Ginger Beer	85 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale, Pils 51; Spils 60	
Home Fruit Cham.	
pague, Pils 51; Spils 60	

Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of \$1.00, per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [28]

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai on 10th May, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Bunnell, a son.

At 64 Avenue Duval, Shanghai, on 21st May, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai on May 23, 1910, Sheikh Ahmed Ismail, aged 24 years.

At Hanover, England, on April 28, 1910, William Henry Cleasby, aged 55 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

RATS AND DRAINS.

Whatever we do, and whatever we say, must be wrong, in the eyes of the wrong-headed, the obstinately, irrationally disaffected. "We have mourned with you and ye have not wept, we have piped to you and ye have not danced." These words might have been spoken of the modern Indian and other agitators and fomentors of discontent. When the Government of India, thinking, perhaps mistakenly, to save millions from the plague spent huge sums of money on sanitary improvements, loud were the howls of those who constitute the "opposition" in India. These unreasonable agitators shrieked all kinds of abuse at the Government. They declared that caste was being interfered with, that religious feelings were being outraged, that privacy was being invaded, that liberty was being violated, that the piety of the people, their veneration for their gods and their love of the soil were being trampled on by the construction of impious drainage works. They cried out against the burden of taxation which sanitary improvement necessarily involved, and bitter were their complaints against the tyranny and oppression of the British rulers of India. In spite of their opposition much was done, and if plague was not directly caused thereby, cholera was. It is therefore instructive to read of the attack on the Government of India made by two Indian members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. They contrasted the comparative immunity of Europeans from plague with the heavy native death-rate, and alleged that this was due to want of sanitary improvements for native benefit. Surgeon-General Luckie's reply was admirable, but will of course fail to silence those who are there to talk, or recognize those who are there, and whom it pays to be there, to oppose. He pointed

ed out that the most expensive works constructed for the prevention of soil-pollution, or water-contamination, or for better drainage, have no direct effect in checking plague. Rats are the animals in which the disease has its origin, and from them it is brought to man by the flea. We are especially told that under ordinary circumstances the rat flea does not bite human beings, but when there are no rats forthcoming, owing to the death or flight from their nests of the rats, the fleas are forced to become man-eaters. Thus begins the plague epidemic among men, and therefore the whole question, being one primarily of domestic hygiene, becomes a matter of education. The native has to be taught "the danger of allowing the rat to remain a domestic animal." The storage of grain in houses no doubt attracts rats, but under the conditions in which the peoples of Asia live it is difficult to see how this can be generally prevented. But throwing remnants of food about in the vicinity of the house, and allowing collections of rubbish to accumulate behind which the rats can make their nests, are habits which can and should be cured. We think that good drainage is indirectly useful, and do not intend to seem to differ from Surgeon-General Luckie when we say so. For his contention is true, that you may have the most costly system of drains in the world and yet the plague death-rate may merely continue on its wicked climb. But taken in conjunction with the complete abolition of the native horrors which drains should replace, and combined with other precautions against accumulations of sewage, drains are invaluable. The prompt removal of all rubbish and offal has much to do with rat prevention. In the Chinese city of Foochow a large latrine and its immediate surroundings became a home for vast numbers of rats. Many people in the vicinity died of plague, and when the latrine was destroyed many more died during a short period, after which the epidemic died down. The rats had swarmed out into the neighbouring houses, and brought death with them. The Chinese of Hongkong appear to be far ahead of their relations on the mainland in sanitary matters, and the native dispensaries under the Committees of the Tung Wa and Wanchai Plague Hospitals are to be thanked for this and their unremitting work in educating the people in the principles of plague prevention. With such collaborators our Sanitary and Health Departments can hope to accomplish much, and do accomplish much; for, in spite of unfavourable conditions, the health of this Colony has been wonderfully good this year. Indian agitators should learn reason and should imitate our Chinese fellow-citizens here, instead of hampering Government in its efforts to keep down the death rate from plague and all other pests.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SMALL-pox has appeared on several estates in Selangor.

THE French Mail of the 26th April has been delivered in London.

An explosion occurred in the oil tanks in the free harbour at Hamburg on April 15. The explosion set fire to three warehouses, and several people were killed.

THE Midway Yacht Club has accepted the challenge of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron to race for an Anglo-Australian shield in the Midway in September.

INSPECTOR Cameron this morning charged a Chinaman before Mr. J. R. Wood for the larceny of 150 from another Chinaman's person. The case was remanded.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 14th May amounted to 19,000.80 tons and the sales, during the period, to 34,727.43 tons.

THREE boatwomen were charged at the Magistracy this morning for lying alongside the Kowloon Godown wharf, thereby obstructing the free use of the wharf by other vessels. A fine of \$10 was imposed in each instance.

THE prospectus of the Taiyip Rubber Estates, Limited, is published in the advertising columns of our Shanghai contemporaries. The capital is \$87,500, divided into 750,000 shares of 7/4 or 1/10 each. Applications may be sent to Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co. or the Chartered Bank.

THE *Opinion*, a newspaper at Saigon, complains bitterly of the steadily increasing dearth of living and the difficulty of making both ends meet on the salaries going. Another trouble is the scarcity of small change, and the annoyance of carrying about stocks of copper coin for petty expenses.

DEMARC, Sweden, and the Netherlands have joined Britain, France, and Germany in a reciprocal recognising loan lines, and an international loan line is virtually assured. The secretary of the Baltic and White Sea Conference states that the loan line has reduced the capacity of vessels by about ten per cent.

Mr. SIMPSON Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of an interview informed Reuters' correspondent that to his great satisfaction he was able to affirm, as a result of conversations with members of the British Cabinet, that continuity exists in the policies and feelings of Great Britain and France.

PERIOD OF MORNING.

DURATION SHORTENED.

The Colonial Secretary kindly informs us that the following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"Referring to my telegram of 14th May, half morning will come to an end on 30th June instead of on 29th July." (Sd.) CREWE

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th May. Two days ago rain fell in torrents in the Canton district. The rainfall is now considered quite sufficient for the paddy fields. An official report from Shui King, however, states that only very little rain fell in that locality and the neighbouring district and that the farmers are still earnestly looking for favourable rain. So the officials there are again offering prayers for three days, from the 24th to 26th instant, at the Shio Woo Temple.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The members of the Provincial Deliberative Council have been sitting at an extraordinary meeting for three days discussing matters in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company and the proposed abolition of the gambling farms throughout the whole province of Kweichow. H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hsun was also present at the meeting. Numerous suggestions from various individuals proposing reform in the working of the Railway Company were brought up for discussion. In these suggestions the members of the present board of directors of the Railway Company were severely criticised. The adjourned meeting will be continued to-day.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The ex-Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, Mr. Hai Ping Chuan, arrived here two days ago, and Sir Chen Tung Liang Chang, the Chinese Minister-designate to Germany, arrived here last Friday.

RELIEVING DISTRESS.

Besides a sum of 200,000 taels promised by the local officials, the C. M. M. of the different charitable institutions have agreed to take out 150,000 taels from the public reserve funds towards the sum for the purchase of rice from foreign countries for cheap disposal to the people.

NANKING EXHIBITION.

H.E. Chenow Pat Sen will leave here shortly for Nanking to attend the Commercial Exhibition there.

THE Editors of the *Straits Times* and *Singapore Free Press* and Mr. Walter Makepeace have been created J. P.'s for Singapore.

GLENNALY shares changed hands at \$3 to-day, 17th inst. This Estate, we hear, will soon pay a dividend. The shares are quoted at \$3.50, sellers, in Singapore.—*Perish Plunder*

THERE is a small district called Pulau Kelantan adjoining Pahang. It is peopled by Chinese who number 500 and work for gold. Gold dust is their currency and the headman is said to own \$10,000 worth of this precious metal.

THE manager of the Val d'Or estate in Province Wellesley has received permission from the Java government to recruit 500 coolies during one year. Messrs. Hottenbach Brothers, as agents for the Batu Kawan estate in the same province, have received permission to recruit 800 coolies in Java. The permit runs for the same period.

IN the Summary Court this morning, an Indian watchman proceeded against a Chinaman to recover the sum of \$10, being balance of interest due on a promissory note. It was stated that there were a number of judgments against the defendant and an order was made on by Mr. Justice Haveland for the payment of monthly instalments of \$20, the first instalment to be due on the 1st of June.

YESTERDAY, a pair of trousers was hanging on a tree near the Test-est-est Police Station at Kowloon but it proved too much of a temptation to one of the unscrupulous inhabitants of the peninsula and he promptly appropriated the article. Shortly afterwards, a policeman queried "Where did you get those trousers?" and a satisfactory explanation not being forthcoming, he was given four days' hard labour in which to think over the error of his ways.

A CHINESE report says that the Ministry of Finance has decided not to alter the silver dollar and copper cent system in China, but that it will only take measures to control paper currency and to fix on a moderate price for silver. The Ministry, it is stated, intends to close the silver and copper mints in all the provinces and establish a central mint in Peking. Branch mints will, however, be organized in Szechuan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Yunnan provinces. It is also stated that the unit of currency will be a silver dollar, weighing seven mace two candareens, with subsidiary coins of fifty cents, twenty and ten cents. One dollar and a half will be taken in exchange for one tael, and a report of the scheme will shortly be made to the Throne for sanction.

THE keel of Britain's giant cruiser, the *Princess Royal*, was laid at Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxims' naval construction works at Barrow on April 2, in the presence of yard and Admiralty officials. The *Princess Royal* will be 700 feet in length and will be fitted with 70,000 horse-power turbine engines, capable of driving her at twenty-seven and a half knots and probably thirty knots when necessity arises. She will outpace the Atlantic greyhounds, and yet carry guns which will enable her to fight against the super-Dreadnoughts. Her displacement will be 26,000 tons, and her length, which is nearly 300 feet more than that of the *Vanguard*, will make her the latest cruiser and battleship look small. It is probable that she will be armed with 15-inch guns. She will have 600 tons of coal when completed.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

MEETING OF DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY.

A SERIES OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th May. The adjourned extraordinary meeting of members of the Canton Provincial Deliberative Council to discuss matters in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company with a view of effecting necessary reforms in the working of the Company took place to-day. After considerable discussion which had taken place at four sittings, the meeting adopted the following resolutions unanimously:—

1. That a list of those members of the staff of the Company, who have been discovered to have misappropriated money from the Company, be made out setting forth all the available evidence, and be submitted to the Viceroy for transmission to the Imperial Government with a request that the Imperial Government mete out no condign punishment.

2. That if the Imperial Government should refuse to take steps to thoroughly investigate the matters of the Railway Company, and to punish the defaulters, and thus to restore confidence in the minds of the public, the Provincial Deliberative Council undertake to exercise their best efforts to protest vigorously against the Government as the Canton-Hankow Railway is considered not only as the property and interest of the railway shareholders, but it is of the utmost importance to the people of the whole province of Kweichow, as well as of the Empire of China.

3. That the regulations of the Railway Company should be carefully revised.

4. That a number of the members of the Provincial Deliberative Council should be selected and charged with the duty of remodelling the Company's regulations, which, when completed, should be submitted to the railway shareholders for approval.

5. That H. E. Viceroy Yuan should be urged to telegraphically memorialize the Throne specially laying before the Throne the present condition of affairs of the Railway Company and requesting Imperial sanction to delay the departure of Sir Chen Tung Liang-cheng, Chinese Minister-designate to Germany, who was formerly president of the Railway Company, for the present, until the affairs of the Company are satisfactorily settled.

ANOTHER SECTION COMPLETED.

The 16th section of the Canton-Hankow Railway from Shek Pie Hang to Kan Wang Shek has now been completed and it will be opened for passenger traffic on the 24th day of this moon (the 1st of June next).

UNIVERSITY FOR CANTON.

VICEROY YUAN'S PROPOSAL.

Viceroy Shu-hsun is proposing to establish a Provincial University in Canton, to which candidates who have already obtained their First or Second Chinese Degrees, or are of the rank of District Magistrate, shall be admitted. It is proposed to limit the course to five years, and to provide such special courses of study as will fit students for various official positions throughout the Provinces. It is not intended that this shall be a rival to the Peking University, but that it will seek to provide courses specially adapted for Provincial uses.—*Shanghai Times*.

CHAP CHINESE CREWS.

AVOIDING SHIPPING AT LONDON DOCKS

The police are carefully watching Limehouse Chinese colony for the 16 Chinese firemen and seamen who were "shanghaied" by crimps from their vessel, the *ss. Dunbar*, now lying at Full after a voyage from Dulay; but the men have not been found yet. Only recently a *Working Leader* representative discovered at the docks another group of Chinese sailors were got away from a steamer in the Royal Albert Dock, and doubtless were hidden to Limehouse. They left behind ten months' pay and their clothes. No trace of them has been discovered.

These desertions are constantly occurring—in fact it is stated that two-thirds of the yellow colony in the East-end is made up of deserters from ships. The men are shipped at Eastern ports for the run to England and back at about 18 dol. a month but when in port here the crimps persuade them to desert, and then ship them again on another vessel at a higher rate of wages. The crimps, who run boarding-houses with fast tables deal with the advance notes of these deserters when shipbaited.

BROKEN REGULATIONS.

Complete Chinese crews, though there is no doubt they are obtained in England mainly by the breaking of existing regulations, give an unfair advantage to the shipowners who use them, as against the owners who prefer the white men at a greater cost. Last year 2031 Chinamen were signed on in London in British vessels.

The famous "language test" and the additions to it, is practically a dead letter so far as the Chinaman is concerned. By it nobody could sign on a British ship without he understood orders given in English save he were a native of one of our own colonies or protectorates. The Chinamen who previous to the application of the test, had always originated in Foochow, Canton, or Shanghai, now come invariably from Hongkong or Singapore. When this dodge was pointed out to Mr. Winston Churchill, when he was at the Board of Trade, he promptly required the superintendents of the Mercantile Marine offices to obtain proof of birthplace from Chinamen claiming to be British subjects. This additional test, for some reason, has also failed.

SIXTH DAY FOR WOOD.

The shipowners are now lowering also a "Chinese Food Scale" in the ship's articles—though there is no such thing in the Shipping Act. This scale costs them sixpence per head per day, as against the legal 1s. 3d. of Mr. Lloyd George's Act.

Many of the Chinese give the address of some boarding-master or another in Limehouse, and it is suggested that the L.C.C. who now have these lodging-houses under their charge, should take drastic action in the matter.

HONGKONG WATER SUPPLY.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that there is at present no immediate cause for anxiety as to the water supply.

There was on the 31st instant a total of 12,000,000 gallons in the Hongkong reservoirs, which amounts to four weeks' supply.

THREATENED FAMINE AT CANTON.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL TO BE APPROACHED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th May. At a meeting held yesterday, the Canton Nine Charitable Institutions appointed a delegation to proceed to Hongkong for the purpose of approaching the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital there to co-operate in carrying out the project of cheap disposal of rice in Canton to supply the wants of the poor people. The delegation will leave here for Hongkong on the 27th instant.

EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI.

THE JEWISH SCHOOL.

We shall be surprised if it does not come as news to many of our readers that there is amongst us a Jewish school of nearly one hundred children. Such, however, is the fact which we ourselves have now learnt for the first time. We have, of course, known that there was such an institution in existence, but our impression was that it was quite small. Possibly this notion may have arisen from the fact that the Council have only recently made some grant to it for the first time, the amount being microscopic, 11s. 500 only. Inquiries have elicited a good deal of interesting information. The annual prize-giving took place yesterday, 22nd inst., in the Moutrie Hall which was quite filled with children and their friends. An excellent programme was provided and carried out with great success, while in the speeches made, the main points in the history and needs of the school were brought out. It appears that when started, a few short years ago, the number of pupils was five only. Now as we have said there are nearly a hundred. They are housed in the Seward Road in an 'ordinary dwelling house without playground or extra space of any sort. This evidently is not a desirable condition of affairs, and the Committee are right in their determination to find more spacious quarters, if possible. How the money is to be obtained is the difficulty, for though the Jewish community, with its usual readiness to aid, can do a good deal, the burden is heavy. Why there must be a Jewish school at all is due to the fact that many of the children attending are from homes too poor to bear the burden of education at either of the other schools. The matter is not a religious but a financial one. Seeing this, we have little doubt that the Council will by and by be prepared to do a good deal more than it does at present. Growth of numbers needs increased income, and the only question then to be settled is whether the work done is such as to warrant increased aid from public funds. From what we have learnt, we are inclined to answer this in the affirmative. Much voluntary work has been done by the teaching staff in the past. Much is still done. But professional help is more and more desired, and will cost more and more money. Many of the children show the greatest aptitude in their studies, and that with less than three years' instruction three girls have succeeded in passing the Cambridge Preliminary examination is ample proof both of the skill with which they have been taught and of their own perseverance. The work being done evidently deserves all support, and we trust, will get it.—*Shen Kai Mercury*

HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

The report of the Highlands and Lowlands Rubber Company, Limited, says *The Financier* states that the profit for the year to December 31, amounted to £11,661, while the amount brought in, £7,263 is now available for distribution. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 20 per cent, making 35 per cent for the year, carrying forward £13,578. The revised estimate of the production of dry rubber for the year was 300,000 lbs., while the amount actually harvested was 345,359 lbs., being an increase of 153,771 lbs. on last year. It has been decided to form a separate company under the title of the Ayer Kuning (F.M.S.) Rubber Company, Limited, to acquire part of the Ayer Kuning Block. The Highlands Company will receive as part of the purchase consideration 51,665 shares of the new company, which will subsequently be distributed to the shareholders by way of bonus, while 7,000 shares in the Ayer Company are to be offered to Highlands' shareholders for subscription at the rate of one share for every complete four shares held.

OPPIUM IN YUNNAN.

POPPY CULTIVATION PERSISTED IN.

Under date 2nd inst., the Yunnan correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes—In spite of the constant measures taken to stop the cultivation of the poppy, in general of the valleys lying among the great hills of Yunnan, the people have persisted in defying authority. Runners have been seized by welcome gifts of money and the high price of the drug makes it well worth running a risk. A few days ago to the north-east of Tongchuanfu a number of runners were sent to cut down some poppy fields almost ready for harvest. The villagers resisted and a fight ensued. Several injured and two or three killed, is the report which has been received. As this district borders on the part of the country where the rebellion broke out, the officials have become alarmed and soldiers have been sent from Yunnan to the seat of the disturbance.

THE new battleship *St. Vincent* was commissioned at Portsmouth on May 1 by Captain D. R. L. Nicholson to relieve the *Irresistible* in the First Battle Squadron of the Home Fleet. There are thus ten *Dreadnoughts* in Commission, all in the first division of the Home Fleet. Seven are battleships—*Dreadnought, Bellona, St. Vincent, Victoria, St. Vincent, Collingwood, and Vanguard*; and three cruisers—*Myrmidon, Inflexible, and Indomitable*.

STRAITS RUBBER.

DETAILS OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

STATUTORY MEETING.

The statutory meeting of the members of the Straits Rubber Company, Limited, was held on March 31, at the registered offices, 27, Austin Friars, E.C. Mr. E. L. Hamilton, presiding. The following is the official report as supplied to the *Financier*:

Mr. P. E. L. Taylor (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, The chairman said:—Gentlemen, this meeting is held to comply with section 65 of the Companies' Act of 1908, which stipulates that a meeting of shareholders must be held within three months of the date on which the company is entitled to commence business. There is no formal business before us at this meeting and no resolution to submit to you, but it is usual on such an occasion as this to give shareholders any information which may be available with regard to the progress made since the formation of the company and of the prospects of the undertaking.

The vendors of the three estates, Gedong, Rubana and Nova Scotia, which were the properties purchased by this company, took payment entirely in shares—viz., 310,000 fully-paid shares at £1 each—and we have since acquired from a local company in the Malay States the Isseng Estate, a property of about 922 acres, of which 23 acres are planted with rubber and 21 acres with coconuts. This property adjoins our Gedong Estate, and will be worked as a division of this estate. The purchase price is 7,200 fully paid shares of this company, which will be allotted to the vendors of the Isseng Estate. These purchases account for 317,200 fully-paid shares, and the balance—viz., 32,800 shares, making up the total of 350,000 shares of £1 each, the nominal capital of this company—have been subscribed for.

The report before you shows that the call of 5s per share made on the subscribed shares has been paid in full. A further call of 5s per share is due for payment to-morrow.

COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

The properties acquired by the company are all situated in the State of Perak, F. M. S., and according to cable advices received by us, have been duly transferred to this company.

The area of the estates is as follows:—

	Cultivated.	Reserve Lands.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rubana	1,110	3,765	4,875
N. Scotia	1,557	4,774	6,331
Gedong	2,108	1,108	3,216
Isseng	203	21	224
	5,078	10,669	15,747

Rubana and Nova Scotia are in Lower Perak, and are situated respectively on the north and south sides of the River Perak. The estates are opposite each other, and they are within a few miles of the port of Teluk Anson, to which they have easy access both by road and water.

Gedong and Isseng are at Upper Perak, near the town of Bagan Serai, an important centre. The present cultivated area of our properties, as I have already stated, is approximately 5,377 acres, as to 6,025 acres planted with approximately 707,136 rubber trees, 290 acres planted with approximately 19,280 coconut trees. All the rubber planted on these estates, with the exception of about 750 acres, was planted in 1909 or prior to that date.

There were about 145,000 trees approximately 1909 acres, in being on January 1 last, the date from which this company took over the properties, and it is estimated that a further 1,700 acres will be tapped during this year—already a considerable portion of this area has come under the knife—and it is hoped that during next year the total area being tapped will be well over 4,000 acres.

ESTIMATED YIELDS.

The estimated yield of rubber for the next four years have been put by our general manager at—31,000 tons in 1910, 67,000 lbs. in 1911, 1,080,000 lbs. in 1912, and 1,530,000 lbs. in 1913.

A portion of the 1910 and 1911 crop has been sold forward at very remunerative prices. We have a comparatively small area, 290 acres, planted with coconuts, the greater portion of which is approximately three years old, and, although not yet bearing a reasonable crop, it should in due course add materially to our receipts. We have on our estates over 10,000 acres of reserve land, which is a very valuable asset, as nearly all of the land is believed to be suitable for growth of rubber, and it is held on exceptional terms. Practically the whole of this large area is held in perpetuity, free from rent until cultivated, and we are under no obligation whatever to cultivate all or any portion of it. When we do open up the land and cultivate it the rent for which we shall be liable is only 50 per cent. of £1 per acre per annum.

RESERVE LAND.

The directors contemplate gradually bringing the reserve land into cultivation, and with this object in view they are arranging to tap at an early date a reserve area of 1,000 acres as a subsidiary company, and to plant up with rubber a large part of the reserve land on that estate. A considerable portion of the purchase price will be taken in shares, consequently this company will retain a substantial interest in the Rubana Estate, and there will be available for the opening up and development of the reserve lands on Nova Scotia, the cash portion, or such portion as can be usefully utilised of the purchase consideration received from the Rubana Company. By this means we hope to be able to develop the large reserves which we have on both Rubana and Nova Scotia estates. In conclusion, I beg to say that the estates will be under the general management of the well-known planter, Mr. W. Duncan, who has been associated with the management for several years past, and that we shall have the advantage at this and of the advice of Mr. John Turner, the late general manager, through whose foresight and energy the properties have been brought to their present state of efficiency. If any shareholder wishes to ask questions, I shall endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability, but if there are no questions that concludes the business of the meeting. The proceedings then terminated.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General to-day:—

Manila, May 27, 10.10 a.m.
Cyclonic Typhoon, E. of southern Formosa moving W.N.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the general managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the company (since its registration) to be held at the offices of the company in Alexander Buildings on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at noon, states:—

Gentlemen.—We beg to lay before you a statement of the company's business, with a balance sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1909.

The net profits of the company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the general managers, providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, amount to \$ 6,636.66.

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year \$ 2,613.15

Leaving available for appropriation \$ 9,250.81

We propose to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, which will amount to \$ 7,000.00

To meet off building improvements, fittings, utensils, trade, water, and machinery \$ 1,000.00

To carry forward to 1910 account \$ 1,776.81

\$ 9,250.81

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The existing consulting committee consists of Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Messrs. H. P. White, J. Scott-Harison and Sir Hormusjee Mody. The appointment of Sir Hormusjee Mody requires your confirmation.

AUDITORS.

The company's accounts of the head office have been audited by Mr. Francis Aitland and Mr. W. Hutton Potts who offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1909.

Liabilities.

Capital account \$ 300,000.00

Patrimonial reserve fund 300,000.00

Reserve fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of dividends 25,000.00

\$ 925,000.00

Local and general liabilities in the East and in America.

\$ 244,594.76

Local and general liabilities in London.

24,603.50

269,198.26

Mortgage on Section E of Island Lot No. 19, and the buildings thereon \$ 48,000.00

Mortgage on Marine Lot No. 20, and the buildings thereon 125,000.00

Mortgage on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1208 and the buildings thereon 25,000.00

Advances on San Jacinto property, Manila 24,386.66

273,386.66

Bills Payable: Hongkong, China and Manila.

152,798.30

Unclaimed dividends 14,490.46

Security deposits from staff 18,250.00

Profit and Loss—

Forward from 1908 \$ 2,613.15

Net balance, 1909... 26,636.66

38,776.81

\$ 1,939,932.03

ASSETS.

Total stocks in trade \$ 1,015,254.77

Building improvements, Furniture, Fittings, and trade utensils, at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, and Native Branches—

As per last account \$ 555,241.13

Amount written off for depreciation in May 1909 27,745.05

\$ 527,496.08

Added during 1909... 10,876.87

\$ 538,372.95

Aerated water and other machinery and plant at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, and Hankow—

As per last account \$ 119,139.18

Amount written off for depreciation in May 1909 8,854.45

\$ 110,284.73

Added during 1909... 3,880.68

\$ 114,165.41

Steam-launches, cargo boat, and water boats

85,652.70

\$ 1,737,103.14

GOD DEBTS FROM CUSTOMERS.

222,617.37

Sundry debtors \$ 8,132.77

Cash in hand 5,098.53

23,230.30

12,300.75

Fire insurance premia and licences, unexpired

Section E of Island Lot No. 19 and the buildings thereon \$ 60,000.00

Marine Lot No. 20 and the buildings thereon 165,000.00

Kowloon Island Lot No. 1208 and the buildings thereon 27,300.00

Marine Lot No. 201

As per last account \$ 55,380.00

Exp. paid for 1909 95.5

55,380.00

San Jacinto land and buildings, Manila

34,473.62

Extra Commission Lot No. 1208 and the buildings thereon Canton, 9,660.00

34,473.62

\$ 340,130.32

\$ 1,099,932.08

Dr.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

To Balance \$ 1,776.81

\$ 1,776.81

Cr.

CONTRA.

By Balance forward from 1908 \$ 2,613.15

By Net profits, Hongkong, China and Manila 6,636.66

\$ 9,250.81

\$ 9,250.81

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

BOUNDARIES IN MANCHURIA.

Peking, May 23.

Negotiations are about to be opened in Harbin between Russia and China on the question of the delimitation of the boundary near Manchuria station.

Russia claims that the Manchuria township is within her territory, because the line of demarcation should properly be six miles further down the Argun river. —N. C. D. News.

THE ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY.

It is an old truism that the roll of the British drum follows the rising sun round the world, and one could aptly ascribe a similar bell of the globe to the products of the Ardath Tobacco Co. To say that these cover the earth is no exaggeration whatever. They are sold in every market in the world, and are advertised to smokers in twenty different languages. One could spend hours inspecting the immense stores in which are preserved the carefully selected and selected tobaccos of the world's newspapers in which these advertisements appear.

Advertising, however, would have been of little advantage to the Ardath Tobacco Co. if they had not consistently maintained the high standard of quality which made their products famous. Now this is done in a probably a little to some of their less fortunate competitors, but we can, at any rate, give this much of the secret away. The proprietors, besides a reserve stock of Virginia tobacco in the acquisition of which the process of selection has been carried out to a degree that is exhaustive, possess one of the largest stocks of Turkish tobacco in the world.

From this fact, combined of course, with their blending, that the firm we are able to maintain the quality of their productions. But for such a large stock of leaf they could not possibly do it and still supply at old prices, for while Turkish tobacco has increased in price during the past year or two quite 50 per cent, Virginia has been steadily advancing for years. The company's Turkish cigarette is doing an increasing volume of an extraordinary extent, solely owing to the exceptional qualities which make it a slow to recognize.

The principal export lines of the Ardath Tobacco Co. are "State Express" cigarettes, "Spendo" cigarettes, and Ardath smoking mixture. "State Express" cigarettes are now made in a perfect series of five types—the world-famous State Express "55c" Virginia, State Express Egyptian Blend "A.A.", State Express Turkish Leaf No. 1, and State Express "R.A.O." (Turkish leaf—extra quality) and Qun Vadi.

These lines are put up in elegant padded boxes and patent vacuum airtight tins, Ardath Smoking Mixture is sold in the home market and exported to every part of the world in the two well known specialties, Ardath Smoking Mixture Medium, and Ardath Special, which are packed in 2 oz., 4 lb., 8 lb., and 1 lb. patent vacuum tins.

KING EDWARD'S FAVORITE.

THE WIDOWED QUEEN.

London, May 27.

Queen Alexandra was dressed in the deepest black and had on a thin veil. Her Majesty was wearing the brilliant jewel of the Order of the Garter. The German Emperor hastened to assist her to alight at Westminster Hall and kissed her affectionately.

After a short service the Archbishop of Canterbury's Chaplain, carrying an immense gold cross led a short procession to the gun carriage.

Before entering her carriage Queen Alexandra patted King Edward's dog and charger. The incident was most touching. —N. C. D. News.

At Nice on April 27 the aviator Vnoderberg for the first time on record, took a passenger on a ten-minute flight out to sea.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

WARNING BY A JAPANESE PROFESSOR.

Writing on the comparatively tardy progress of Japan's trade with China, Mr. Hattori Uoichi, *Bungaku Zasshi* (Doctor of Literature), who was formerly a professor in the Peking University, contributes the following to the *Taitoku*:—

WARNING TO JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

"The greatest blunder the Japanese of to-day commit in their dealings with the Chinese is their failure to respect them as a nation. True, men of position and knowledge are often better informed than the contemptuous attitude towards these old neighbours of ours, but the majority of the Japanese look down upon the Chinese as an inferior and uncivilized nation. It cannot be denied, however, that compared with the modern Chinese, the Japanese of to-day are a superior nation; but what excuse have we for 'holding our heads' high above theirs merely on the strength of our slight superiority? And what good can we derive from a boycott against us on the part of the Chinese as a consequence of our arrogant behaviour towards them? The personal of the histories of the two nations shows that the older Japanese civilization owes its origin almost entirely to China, and it is its most ungrateful purpose to manifest discourtesy towards a people from whose ancestors we have received so much favour and assistance."

CHINA'S PROGRESS.

"With all their arrogance, most Japanese have but scanty knowledge of Modern China. Little do they know of the progress China has made or promises to make; and they probably do not imagine the enthusiasm for new knowledge that prevails among the citizens of all great cities in the Chinese Empire, especially in Peking and Tientsin. Owing to the vastness of the realm and the lack of suitable means of communication, the new civilization may make slower progress in China than it has done in Japan, but the present state of things makes me think that its progress hereafter may be more rapid than it has hitherto been."

EDUCATION.

"That the Chinese Government attaches special importance to education is a factor that may be said to foretell the future of China. It has been decided to assist all Chinese students abroad attending such institutions as medical, technical, commercial, and navigation schools of the higher grade, while, further, the buildings and other equipments of industrial schools under the Government's control including technical, commercial, agricultural, dendrological, sericultural, and other schools, will shortly be completed. The only drawback is that teachers—almost important factor in education—are badly lacking in number, the Government finding it impossible to engage many Japanese or European teachers by reason of an insufficiency of funds. The return of the students abroad after the completion of their studies is therefore anxiously awaited."

PATRIOTISM OF THE CHINESE.

"Some Japanese speak of the Chinese as being destitute of a patriotic spirit. True, the love of their country may not be anything like the patriotism for which the Japanese are so well-known, but with the progress of the nation itself and the improvement in the educational system, their patriotism seems to have become stronger, and this tendency has been particularly noticeable in recent years. The Chinese Imperial Receipt on Education lays special stress on loyalty, patriotism, and reverence to Confucius. Since the promulgation of this Receipt a few years ago, men of letters have been strenuously endeavoring to inspire their countrymen with patriotic sentiments through the instrumentality of text-books, newspapers, etc. Until recent years a Chinese was not easily irritated by disparaging remarks about his country, but to-day such remarks would rouse a considerable amount of ill-feeling in him. This tendency is in itself a matter that calls for careful reflection on the part of Japanese traders in China."

INDUSTRIES IN CHINA.

"Even I, who know so little about industries, can see that all branches of productive activity in China are making remarkable progress. Until recent years China relied on other countries for all glassware and matches, but now in Hankow and Peking there are factories for the manufacture of these useful articles, though it appears that sticks for matches, which are scarce in that country, are imported from Japan. Even European-style wines and beer are brewed. If one goes into one of the restaurants in Peking and orders a bottle of beer without specifying the variety or name of the liquor, he is sure to get Chinese beer. It is not very tasty, certainly, but there is a tendency in China to use beverages brewed at home instead of spending money on superior foreign liquors. The same remark may be applied to tobacco. The tobacco prepared in China and called 'Patriotic Tobacco' commands a large sale in Peking and the neighbourhood. Formerly articles for school use and instruments used in physical and chemical experiments were first brought from Japan to Shanghai, whence they were sent to all parts of China, but articles of this kind are now manufactured in Peking on a large scale. Not that those brought from Japan or Europe are no longer in demand; indeed, being superior in quality to those made in China, they still command a large sale. But the fact cannot be ignored that many Chinese are willing to use home-made articles as much as possible, even if they are more expensive than foreign ones; and it appears that there are not a few stores where Japanese goods are purposely called 'home-made articles' [Thus practices are growing up in China similar to those of which complaint is made in Japan.] Inadequate as is my description of the industrial progress of China, it will at least serve to show the zeal with which the natives are improving their various industries."

THE SAGACITY OF GERMAN MERCHANTS.

"Unlike Japanese merchants, the Germans in China, who are playing the most active part in the commercial struggle in the Middle Kingdom, pay due attention to the manners

and customs of the Chinese, their conditions of life and tastes. They import into China merchandise most likely to suit Chinese tastes, and go into the interior of the country on peddling excursions. Moreover, their goods are far superior to those sold by our merchants, who, from an erroneous conviction that the Chinese prefer cheap articles, carry no articles of value for sale, but sit complacently in their shops awaiting customers. Our traders should remember that among the higher classes of Chinese there are many men of luxurious habits, who would not hesitate to pay double the ordinary price for a durable article suited to their requirements. According to general Chinese opinion, the characteristics of articles imported from Japan are cheapness, inferiority of quality, and a lack of durability. It is unpleasant enough for a Japanese resident in China to hear the natives speak of goods imported from Japan as inferior to those from Europe; but he feels more than disgusted when he hears the natives say that all inferior articles come only from Japan."

THE MERITS OF ADVERTISING.

Dr. Hattori advises Japanese merchants to distribute advertisements or catalogues among the Chinese. "Whilst in China I was often asked by my Chinese friends and acquaintances where such and such an article could be obtained or whether such and such a thing was obtainable in Japan. Many a Chinese who wished to purchase some costly article from Japan must have either abandoned his project altogether or else obtained it from an English or German merchant. This is entirely the fault of our traders, who, from their ignorance of the state of affairs in the Middle Kingdom, have hitherto totally neglected the matter of advertising among their Chinese customers."

"A thorough knowledge of China is not nearly so necessary to men already engaged in business as to our young men whose ambition it is to play the hero in the great field of commercial contest. I am one of those who fully approve of the decision of the business-men who recently arranged a tour through China with a view to inspecting commercial and other matters in that Empire. It is to be hoped that their trip will be followed by many undertakings of a similar kind." —Japan Chronicle.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

Hongkong, 27th May.

Since our last report dated 15th inst. per stir. Dewanda, the yarn market has continued dull, and very small transactions have been put through at cheap rates. American cotton has had a strong and steady market, which has produced a like effect on Bombay, where no further decline has taken place. Consequently, here local holders are not anxious to dispose of their stock at the cheap rates ruling and a firmer feeling prevails among Chinese buyers. It is a foregone conclusion that when the market becomes stronger buyers will come forward to do business. At the close the market is quiet, but steady.

Total sales 2,000 bales.

Unsold stocks 14,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 42,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. *Assy* and extra str. *Evans*, *Ford* and *Tora* from Calcutta have brought in 8,720 bales for Hongkong, and 8,650 bales for Shanghai and Coast ports.

Shanghai.—Nothing doing. Market continues quiet.

Japanese Yarn.—No sales have taken place. Local Mill.—No sales have been reported.

Raw Cotton.—The market is very quiet and there has been nothing doing either in Bengal or Chinese. Stock—Bengal 987 bales; and Chinese 70 bales. Quotations—Bengal \$13 to \$27. Chinese \$15 to \$20.

Rupiah, T/T 13 1/2. Rupee, D/D 15 1/2. Sterling, D/D 1/10 9/16. Sterling, 4m/1/10 13 1/2. Shanghai, T/T 7 1/2. Rupee 88 Bar Silver 24 1/2.

POLISHWALLA & KOTWALLA, Cotton & Yarn Brokers.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 27th, 4.45 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.

Anglo-Java 7/3

Anglo-Malaya 7/3

Balgowalla 30/

Bato Tigas 30/

Bortons 30/

Bukit Kajang 30/

Bukit Rajah 30/

Carey United 30/

Castlefields 30/

Changkat Sengdang 30/

Chuan 30/

Danang 30/

Eastern International 30/

Fed. Selangor 30/

Glenahilly 30/

Glenahilly 30/

Golden Hope 30/

Highlands and Lowlands 30/

Indragiri 30/

Joch Kenneth 30/

Jongkang 30/

Kuala Lumpur 30/

Landroon (ppd) 30/

Ledbury 30/

Linggis 30/

London Asiatic 30/

London Ventures 30/

Merlimas 30/

Pajong 30/

Pagoh 30/

Rubber Trust 30/

Sagay 30/

Sandycroft 30/

Sapong 30/

Seafelds 30/

Sekong 30/

Shellford 30/

Singapore & Johore 30/

Sumatra Para 30/

Sungai Kaba 30/

Tanjong 30/

Tengkah 30/

Toerang 30/

Ulu Ranto 30/

United Serdang 30/

United Singapore 30/

United Sumatra 30/

United Langkat 30/

Para Rubber 30/

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ASSAYE."

Consignments of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex *S.S. Malus*.

From Persian Gulf, ex *S.S. N. and B.*

P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 1st June, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, at 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.
(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 2ND.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons. Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) ... £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43.
Via New York ... £45.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
W. CHADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.—(Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"DANGSANG"	SUNDAY, 29th May, Daylight.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 3rd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	FRIDAY, 10th June, Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BALUTTA	"KUTSANG"	MONDAY, 13th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	"LIFAN"	29th May, Daylight.
WEIWEIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUIHOW"	29th May, Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	31st May, 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	31st May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	1st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHOHING"	9th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	25th June, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LIFAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chowan*, *Lifan*, *Chinwa*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo or through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

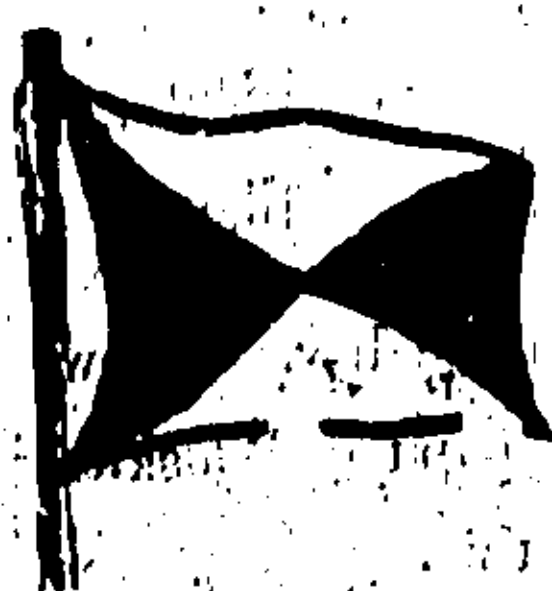
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Manly Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1910.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tonnage	Captain	For	Sailing Date.
ROBI	2500	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2500	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**

Hongkong, 18th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada; also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
TACOMA v. MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt.	—	WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TASMU v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU" Captain Y. Koburaki	SUNDAY, 29th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Captain Y. Fuzeno	THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 8 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabins.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	TANGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 6,000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7,000 { SATURDAY, 18th June From KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7,000 { TUESDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.
V. KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKOICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA { INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7,000 { TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE { KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000 { FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon.
YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5,000 { FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.

BOMBAY, Via SINGAPORE { BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000 { TUESDAY, 31st May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA { YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5,000 { WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA { AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000 { MONDAY, 30th May, P.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE { YAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 7,000 { TUESDAY, 7th June.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN
HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Queen's Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA"

Captain H. Powell, carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo, leaving above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. China, 7,912 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Ten for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Himalaya, due in London on 10th July, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1910.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR"

Capt. W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 28th May, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 20 days).

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "SURUGA" About 1st June.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DOODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tonnage Captain Sailing Date

Ocean 4,657 F. W. Davies 17th June 1910

Superior 5,232 F. S. Cowley 18th June

Kumero 5,232 J. Mathis 18th July

America 4,303 J. Boyd 25th July

* This steamer will NOT call at Shanghai.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DOODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamer.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"AFRICAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 14th June, 1910.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1910.

Intimations

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes. Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

Also JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1900.

140

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-DEALERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES,

&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPACIAL CREAM

and

F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOT & WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong 14th March, 1900.

139

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood

Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

[illegible]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

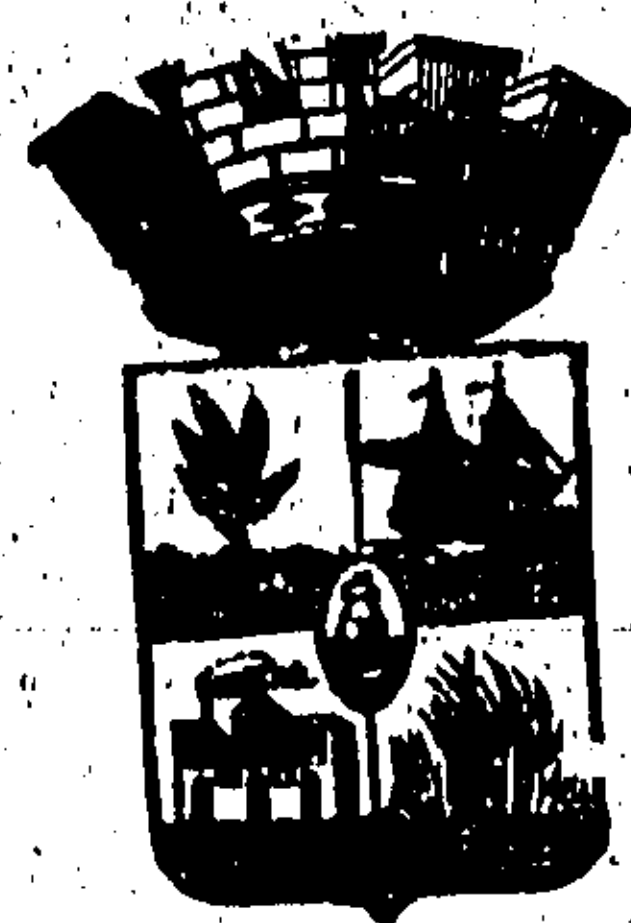
Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,028,968	2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/91 = \$5.11	4 1/2 %	{ \$940 b. and sa. London 291/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	6	{ \$4,000 \$3,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$154,583 \$302,791 \$185,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	177 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	{ Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,253 Tls. 140,180	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$124,448 \$105,542 \$73,985	\$287,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$830 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$204,405 \$199,264	\$77,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$330
FIRE.								
China Fire Insurance Company,	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$50,341 \$61,164	\$48,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$347 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$17,743 \$230,000 \$100,890	Dr. \$3,77	5 % for 1906	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,106	Nil.	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$33 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,106	\$20,766	Final of \$1 for account 1910	8 %	29 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	15 15	15 15	{ \$100,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,106	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154	...	\$72
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1	1	{ \$100,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,106	\$12,994	3rd ln. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	66/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$5 \$5	{ \$71,850 \$62,681	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 % for 1907 ending 30. 1910 A bonus of 5 %	4 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	\$4 1/2 ex div. sa. \$14 ex div. sa.
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$520,000 \$83,620	Dr. \$7,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$520,000 \$83,620	Dr. \$7,090	\$3 for 1897	...	\$28 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 2,400,000	Tls. 6. 02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 950 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	{ \$215,000 \$84,390	\$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 18
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ none	none	First year	...	Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	1 1	18/10 1/1	{ \$4,373	Dr. \$1,191	\$4 per share 13th dividend	5 %	18 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ none	none	Final of Gold \$0.55 for 1909 in all G \$1.15 ..	...	35/-
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$25,275	Dr. \$8,460	...	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$31,993 \$30,000	\$264,847	\$4 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$59 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$88,442 \$22,000	\$132,765	Interim of 1 1/4 for account 1909	...	\$ 9 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,26	Interim of Tls. 2 1/4 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 185,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 122
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 27.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	\$24,041	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$645,075	\$1,277	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2 %	\$107 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000	\$27,91	for half year ending 31.12.09	6 1/2 %	\$102 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000	\$5,471	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$181 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$2,69	45 cents for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 63,969	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$1,958	Final of \$1.80 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,098	Tls. 20,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 150 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$4 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 62
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 4,820	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 74
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 21,272	Tls. 21,272	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 250
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500	\$248	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$40,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$61,138	10 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$1,000	\$2,69	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$8 1/2 b. 58 1/2 sa.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	\$1,89	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$13,000	\$4,290	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$7 1/2 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000	\$670	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$11,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	19 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000	\$7,616	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 %	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$40,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 %	\$21 1/2 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijl- en Landbouwen exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 51,924	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 1 1/4 for 1909	5 %	Tls. 1,475
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10 ..	5 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Pa. 18,640	None	5 %	\$15 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$10 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 240 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	Dr. \$31,096	None	...	\$25 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	{ none	\$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 %	\$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$11,956	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$46,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$11 1/2 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$5,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$6 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 31st June, 1906	...	\$5 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,300 Benefit shares 1,300	50 Malpang	25 Currency	{ none	none	First year	...	\$35 sales

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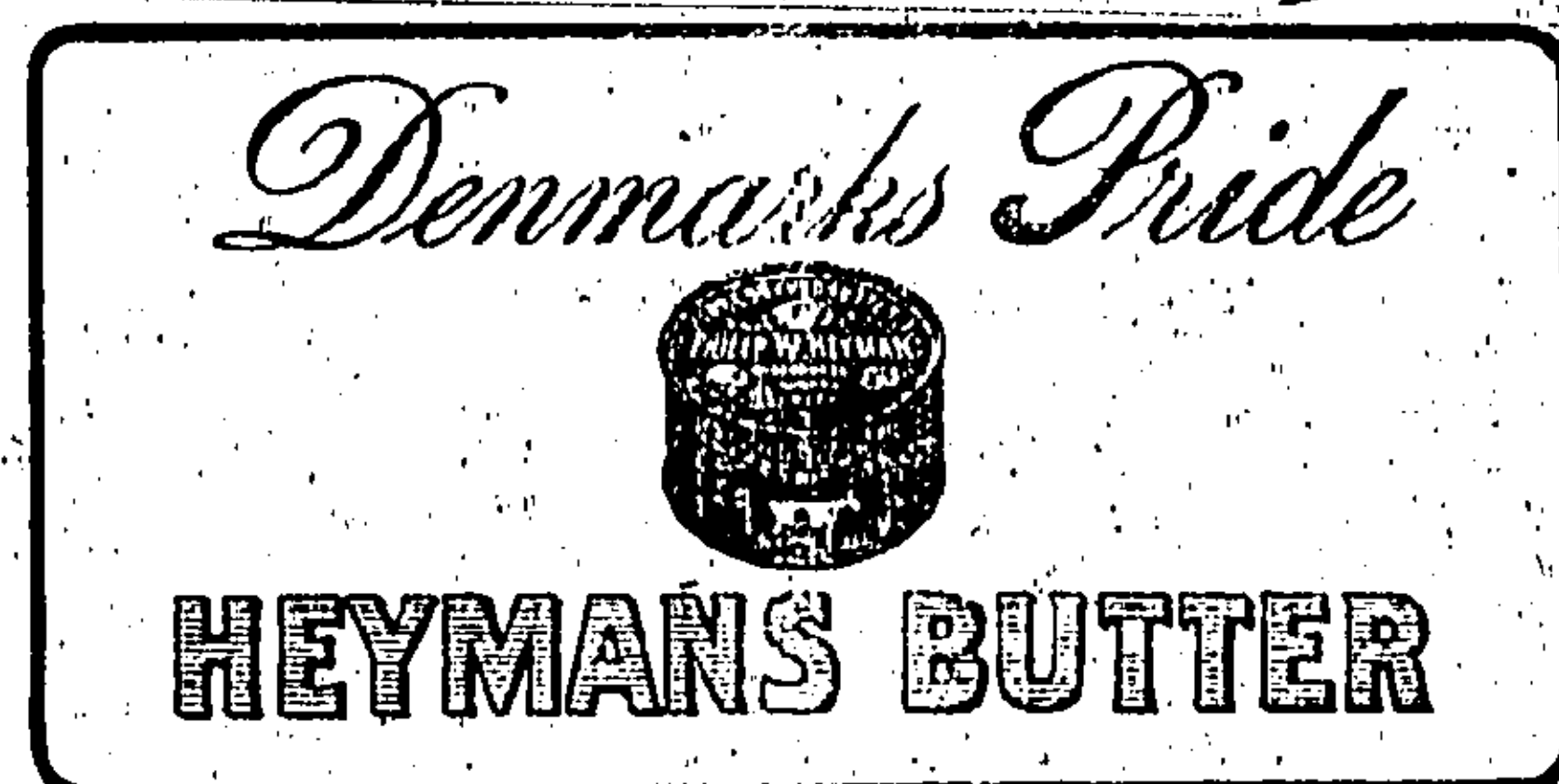
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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTHS.

On May 1, 1910, at Shanghai, the wife of A.

A. Crapo, of a daughter, Laurin Birech.

At Shanghai, on May 13, 1910, to Captain and

Mrs. Lloyd Jones, a daughter.

At Ferrolle, Combe Martin, N. Devon, on

May 3, 1910, the wife of H. G. W. Woodhead

of a daughter.

At Shanghai on 10th May, 1910, to Mr. and

Mrs. W. Burnell, a son.

At 64, Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, on 21st

May, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, a

daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On May 12, 1910, at Shanghai, Dr. William

and Isomann, second son of John Isomann of

St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., and Miss

Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the

late Sydney Ann, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai on May 23, 1910, Sheikh Ahmed

Ismail, aged 24 years.

At Harrogate, England, on April 28, 1910,

William Henry Leasby, aged 33 years.

as most people know about their, and a great deal more than those other people know about his, reported that while impurities did enter the water, the well was working satisfactorily. The Medical Officer of Health pointed out that the well ought to be properly protected with a good curb, and a covering and a pump fitted. Then it ought to be retained, if on subsequent examination the water should be found to be drinkable. This seems reasonable, but why should the well be closed altogether if the water is found on minute analysis to contain something which a sensible learned gentleman declares to be suspicious, why should it not be utilized for every other purpose, save cooking and drinking? There is every reason why it should. We know, and everybody knows perfectly well that there are whole streets in Hongkong where the mains barely supply sufficient water to drink, and a large section of the community is hard put to it for bathing and laundry and house cleaning. Nothing can be more ignorantly silly than to assert that the Chinese are careless about boiling drinking water. It is a well known fact that the Chinese are the town drunkards or our office cat. He always drinks weak hot tea when thirsty. When he gets enteric or cholera it may indeed come from water, but it is not caused by drinking it cold. This well, with the precautions suggested, might without the smallest danger to anybody be used, and we cannot but strongly protest against the arbitrary treatment meted out to those who will suffer by the shutting up of this well. We insist that Mr. Doyen's motion was eminently reasonable. We pointed out with a force which ought to penetrate thick heads that a story about others are concerned frequently seems to be the mark of a committee, which as everybody knows to his cost has no soul to be condemned and no body to be kicked, that if the well were thoroughly cleaned a proper curb built, and a substantial cover provided to the satisfaction of the Board, the well might be allowed to continue on probation as it were. The member whose harshness of temper perhaps, or perhaps some smaller, but still fatal, cause to the unwashed residents of the owners of that well and the residents in its vicinity made him oppose the motion, and he objected to the words "to the satisfaction of the Board" and affirmed that "no cleaning would make him satisfied." This Napoleonic attitude is, in a member of a class, a society and a body which ought to know better, and as a whole, we rejoice to say does know better, to be more than deprecated. Apart from the merits of this well (which may be or may not be polluted in the distant or near future) the member has declared that no argument will touch him, no reason affect him. This is the point—whether he was right to oppose the continued use of that well, but that he did a thing that Englishmen or Irishmen or Catholics or any other men of our Land must do. Unreasoning blind "No" has before now done more to offend and offend and offend among the poor and voiceless. It has led to the cruel unreturnable tears of the high-placed, the learned, the good, and above all the well-meaning.

INVENTOR OF QUACK.

Poor Dr. Doyen! We in lands far distant from his beautiful France that in the hopes and dreams which doubtless inspired his researches should one day thank him for being one of the great French benefactors of mankind, while unable to form an opinion as to the merit or worthlessness of his discoveries, feel astonished and pained when we read of the reception given him by the students of the great institution called the Faculty de Paris. At the lecture given, we believe, absolutely gratis, and intended to show without personal advertisement what Dr. Doyen's inventions really had in them, these students came in their hundreds. We hesitate whether we ought to designate them by that honourable name, their conduct does not appear to have been at all similar to that which one would expect from a decent French bourgeois untainted with aristocracy and supposed to be inspired by an ardent love of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. In the account which has reached us of the disgraceful heckling of a man who as far as we know has committed no crime against society more heinous than that of devoting all his life and a great part of his personal means to the service of his fellow creatures, and of inviting them to examine the result of his labours and judge if it be good, we see the words "holiness and apathy." This would comfort us a little if we could believe it entirely. We like to think that the unmanly individuals who howled down a learned man were not really members of any part of the illustrious University of Paris. But alas! We know too well that a few noisy mongrels will send a whole kennel of thoroughbred hounds into a demoniac yell of fiery all night. And follows who under ordinary circumstances are gentle, cheerful and if a little thoughtless and hasty, yet really engaging and even lovable young gentlemen, may under bad guidance degenerate into very brash and repulsive young cads. Even if Dr. Doyen has dreamed dreams and if "much learning hath made him mad," he has at least learned and striven. If he has not won the crown, he is one of those who point upward and onward. Hats off to him!

MALARIA.

(23rd May.)

In the report for last year of the Superintendent of Forestry we read that in connection with the crusade against mosquitoes and malaria more than a million and a half square feet of brushwood around houses were cleared at Shaikwan and other places. But useful as this work is, as the Superintendent plaintively points out, it is futile as long as breeding places for mosquitoes remain. The malarial mosquito revels in an empty tin or old dust tub lying in a neglected corner of a garden. We ourselves have seen such an old tub swarming with larvae, and the people in the neighbourhood all suffered from fever. Over and over again warnings appear in the Press urging greater care and vigilance in this matter, but people either shrug their shoulders and say it is none of their business, or else declare that their own premises, and probably most European premises, are carefully looked after, but that the Chinese are to blame for carelessness and incurable malaria. In this matter. Many there are

who go much further and roundly declare that "it's no good bothering about it, a fellow has enough to worry him in the care of his house and garden anyway, and as long as the Chinese go on as they do just anyhow, it's no good troubling; why do not the Government do something? It's their business," and so on and so forth. The Government does everything that can be reasonably expected of "Government" under the circumstances, that is to say, that such departments as the Sanitary and Forests, do excellently useful work. Private individuals with a spark of public spirit, or feeling of citizenship, ought to co-operate in every way. Many do, and their unselfishness is taken advantage of by those who are too stupid, too lazy and too selfish to do anything else—except, as above, to growl "let the Government do something." The Superintendent says in his report that "100,000 square feet of clearing was also done at the expense of private individuals at the Peak, Bowen Road and Wong-nichung." These private individuals set a meritorious example, which, though it may not be expected to be followed by all as regards the expense involved, yet should induce others to do at least their duty. The Chinese are being educated up to the point of allowing no stagnant water receptacles on their premises. For Europeans who have every means of being more enlightened about these matters than they are to excuse their own negligence by protesting that until the Chinese leave off where they, the Europeans in question have not yet begun, would really be comic if it were not contemptible, and a sad instance of the sad truth that all our Western knowledge and teaching, all the amenities of our civilization, will not avail to sweeten the natures of men of a sluggish, dull, and selfish temperament.

AN APPEAL.

Most of us keep pets of some kind or other. Some of us, we include ourselves, prize that friend of man, the dog, so highly that next to a human being he has our sympathy, indeed affection. We are very catholic in our tastes and are only just, like the ancient Egyptians, cat worshippers. People who keep pets of only one kind grow in time so fond of them that they lose that catholicity of taste and loving only one kind of animal they become engrossed in it, and their pet-keeping becomes a hobby, and in time a mania. Their vagaries and extravagances often make one smile, as did the eccentric lady who went into mourning when her pet collie died. Sometimes they make one inclined to weep. These are the people who calmly see human beings starving in the streets outside their very doors, while their pets are fed on prime roast beef. An instance of this aberration of sympathy was exposed in a recent case in Dublin. A Miss Swift left four thousand pounds in Consols for the benefit of the Dublin Home for Cats. The will was disputed, but the Judge decided that it was a valid charitable bequest. There is nothing in our law to make it anything else, and moreover, if one may do what one will with one's own, the cat loving Miss Swift had a perfect right to leave her money to provide for the brief life of the stray cats of Dublin. How often one has been moved to pity by the sight of some poor starving pussy anxiously dodging the dogs and other perils as it slunk past doorways in the hope of picking up a morsel of something to eat! And there is something about a stray or lost animal which seems to extinguish pity in some breasts, and kindle a worse than bestial delight in inflicting pain. This horrible pleasure is worse than bestial because the animals do not seem to enjoy the sight of pain for their own sake. A bull terrier may enjoy killing a pariah dog, but not because he takes pleasure in the suffering of the animal; his joy is in the rough and tumble, what he really wants is a fight, and we have seen a bull terrier look thoroughly disappointed at a too easy victory. No man alone is cruel, deadly cruel, for he can see the pain he inflicts, and understand how the victim suffers. All who shudder at cruelty and at the sight or even the thought of suffering are naturally inclined to do a great deal to save helpless animals, such as lost dogs or stray cats, from unnecessary suffering. But a well-ordered reason should guide us in this as in everything. It seems to us that to get excited over the suffering of a stray cat, here in the East for instance, where such animals do suffer dreadfully, while not a hundred yards away there is a Chinese pauper lunatic gibbering and mowing at the passers-by, is to misdirect sympathy. If charity begins at home, humanity begins with man. We owe many moments of pleasure to our pets, and we repay them. We owe, however, far more to our fellow-man, and to these unfortunate Chinese districts we owe, indirectly, a debt which we ought to pay. Some days ago an urgent appeal was made by the British and American Consuls-General on behalf of the John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane, which is the only asylum for the mentally deranged in all China. We noticed this appeal at the time in our leading columns, but are fain to refer to it again because we have been asked "What has this to do with us?" Now to this question we could give so lengthy a reply that these columns would not suffice for it. We may only say now that we thought we had made it very clear why this appeal should meet with a generous response. And how can a man have any true wish in him to strive for human improvement and to love that unspeakable inviolable something which makes for good in all things if he has no sympathy with and no love for "his brother whom he has seen."

HOW TO LIVE IN THE TROPICS.

(24th May.)

Dr. Liemann's little book, translated by Miss Falcke and amplified by Dr. Newham, is so useful that not only those who are stationed in places without a doctor will find it instructive. It is above all brief, one of the greatest virtues in such a work. It does not pretend to be an encyclopaedia, but is intended to benefit those whose business or pleasure may take them to tropical countries, and therefore gives concisely the correct information as to what to do and what not to do in almost all emergencies occurring in the Tropics. The author tells us that the consequences of living in a tropical climate are—

- (1.) Increased perspiration.
- (2.) Increased thirst.
- (3.) A tendency to constipation.
- (4.) A somewhat increased activity of the heart.

(5.) A tendency to slight enlargement of the liver caused by (3). He then details the particular rules for living which are necessary to counteract these effects, namely, rules about 1. Food. 2. Drink. 3. Sleep. 4. Dwelling. 5. Clothing. 6. Baths and other comforts. With regard to food a necessary warning is given against savouries such as anchovies, etc., which induce thirst. We have noticed that the strongest and healthiest people in the East are those who never touch spiced or peppered or salted food, and who matter how greatly tempted deny themselves all curries and all dainties which induce thirst. The greatest moderation in drinking any kind of liquid is enjoined. Now this sounds a counsel of perfection, but *vide supra*: drink as little as possible of anything and nothing of any kind of concentrated alcohol, and you have a rule which, conjoined with the other regarding food will preserve you from a great number of the worst discomforts, and sicknesses of hot climates. "We know of several people, who formerly accustomed to drink freely at all hours of the day, succeeded in less than a week in controlling the painful thirst that afflicts everyone in the heat. Light red and white wines mixed with boiled water or soda water are forbidden, but we are warned that much soda water inflates the bowels. Beer is absolutely forbidden. This sounds hard, but it is part of the price we have to pay for living out here. We have our choice between going without many delicacies and almost all the liquid luxuries we might enjoy at home or suffering sooner or later from troublesome ailments and sometimes dangerous diseases. An interesting chapter on malaria explains this wretched "cut," its origin and treatment, and how to prevent it personally, and generally. Stress is laid on the necessity of taking quinine as a prophylactic. "In districts where mosquitoes are a veritable plague, veils and gloves should be worn. It is particularly necessary to protect the regions of the neck and ankles at evening time." Of course, mosquito nets must always be used, and "if within the bounds of possibility one should retire into a mosquito screened apartment at 6 p.m." This is usually "beyond the bounds of possibility" for most of us, but we quote it to show how important it is to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes. There are valuable hints on blackwater fever, dysentery, plague, cholera, etc. Advice as to skin-diseases, diphtheria, etc. is given, as well as about water supply, milk, and other matters of importance. Our own long experience of life in hot climates corroborates every word of this useful little work, but why should the author, or authors, make us smile, though somewhat ruefully, at such a *naïve* remark as "No children should be taken to live in a district where malaria is common." Alas! in which district, out here for instance, is it not common?

DRINK IN THE TROPICS.

(25th May.)

In our article on the above subject last Tuesday, we omitted one little word in the sentence pronounced by the doctors on "light red and white wines mixed with boiled water or soda." The little word was "not." This kind of drink, therefore, is not forbidden by Dr. Liemann, nor by the amplifier of his work, Dr. Newham. We ought, however, to note that in dealing with the question of keeping perfectly "fit" in hot climates, the only drink containing alcohol, not forbidden by these doctors are light wines, diluted. This is a very vexed question. We are inclined to agree with Dr. Liemann, whose great experience and European reputation entitle him to respect. Some doctors permit, while they do not recommend, a moderate amount of alcohol, whisky for preference. We very strongly suspect that they permit even that quantity in much the same spirit as the old Puritans, or the ancient rigorist Fathers just tolerated matrimony, as a barely permissible substitute for worse evils. Modern research is certainly a deadly enemy to that temporarily comforting, but there can be no doubt deleterious, beverage whisky and soda. We can remember when old Anglo-Indians still talked about "brandy-pawnee." Good people at home used to imagine that this was some wonderful Oriental nectar with brandy in it. Pawnee was just Indian pidgin-English for water. The word of course is derived from the Hindustani *pani*. Many jokes, good and bad, have been made about brandy pawnee and Anglo-Indians. We have not a copy of *Vanity Fair* handy, but we think the "fat civilian" Joe Sedley is linked with this atrociously named but homely drink in one of Thackeray's gibes. When brandy became discredited, whisky took its place on the plea that a fellow knew what he was

drinking when he took whisky, but the brandy sold out here in the East was not to be depended upon, and besides that, whisky was cheaper. Note that brandy's fate has now befallen whisky. Just the same. "What is whisky?" is a question which has not only agitated the Law Courts, but has actually engaged the punctiliously barren labours of a Royal Commission. As far as we are concerned in these climates, however, the distinction of difference between "pot-still" and "patent-still" has no further significance in the face of the stern condemnation by the Faculty of every kind, pot or patent. Some doctors permit stout. Others are horrified at the idea of murdering one's liver with such stuff. And in truth both seem right and both seem wrong! For we know that many people say that stout does them good, and others dare not touch it. The truth, we think, really is that one cannot lay down a hard and fast rule. Proverbs, which are so often misleading when applied to particular cases, are intended to apply to these generalizations: "One man's meat etc." Of course, in general, it must be admitted, those who can do without any form of alcohol, including most of those who think they can't, will do well to take the advice of Dr. Liemann. On one thing we cannot too much insist. We insist that this is a matter of health, not of morals. If a man does not mind perspiring more than is good for him, and appears to enjoy prickly heat, sluggish liver, gout, etc., let him drink as much as he likes; it is his skin, his liver, and his big toe, not ours that will suffer, and we have no more right to meddle with his conscience than we have with his big toe or his private correspondence.

THE OPPOSITION AGAIN.

(26th May.)

An American after a prolonged visit to London was asked on his return how he had liked the climate. His reply was that he hadn't noticed any climate, but had experienced a deal of weather. Two Chinese, who at different times had lived in England, were asked what they thought of the English summer. One replied that he had seen no summer in England, that the middle months of the year there were very like a cold rainy winter anywhere south of Shanghai. The other said that he had suffered dreadfully from the heat. It had happened to be one of those queer exceptional years when England really has a summer, and too much of it. For it involved a water famine, not only in the country, but in some of the great cities, including part of London. The drought was felt most keenly of course by the very poor quarters of the towns. The East End of London knew what it meant to be dry, outside as well as in. A fat policeman was put on "extra" in Trafalgar Square to protect the sacred fountains from the profane-bodies of poor little dry gutter-snipes yearning for a bath. It was amusing for onlookers to see him chasing two or three dripping little runaways (they went in clothes and all) while a waiting band of lawless urchins took advantage of his retreating figure to flop triumphantly into the basin of the nearest fountain. Back he would come, perspiring and angry, but they would jump and flee laughing, and so on *ad infinitum*. It was felt that "something must be done." Of course it needed more such exceptionally dry seasons to really stir up the happy-go-lucky Londoner. The latter has many virtues, bless him! and one is that when he really is stirred up he can't rest and won't let anyone else responsible rest until "something" is done, and thoroughly done. We think the public of Hongkong will be like that some day. The Metropolitan Water Board therefore considered the matter, which, after it had gone through all the Committees and sub-Committees that the English love to appoint in every undertaking, from amateur theatricals to a new railway company, finally crystallised into a scheme while it was passing through the Works and Stores Committee. With all the Londoner's thoroughness the scheme provides for a water supply sufficient for every probable requirement, allowing for progressive increase in population, for the next thirty years. Ten million nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand odd pounds sterling—very nearly eleven million—is to be the total capital outlay for this period. There will not be the slightest difficulty in finding this enormous sum. On the contrary, there will be keen competition among investors to put their money into the scheme. The shareholders in other Water Companies have been fortunate in London. That is one perfectly safe investment—whether municipalised or not. For if the water supply be municipalised, the payments of interest on money invested are absolutely guaranteed. There can be nothing safer in this unsafe world. And if not, the experience of the past proves that there is no more profitable and paying investment than shares in a water company. The Metropolitan Water Board has therefore quite rightly decided to approve of the scheme, and to authorise the introduction of a Bill accordingly in the next session of Parliament. But—and here is the "one satiric touch"—there were two dissentients to the vote of the Board. The first, Mr. Alderman E. H. Tripp objected to the scheme, and as far as his remarks on the subject are susceptible of rational interpretation they merely amount to this—that it was no good providing a water supply large enough for a larger population than there was at present, as nobody could tell with any certainty what the population was going to be. Police-men must have forbidden his hearers from retorting that nobody would have to wait while his ears grew longer to see the population of

London increase. The second opponent was funnier still. He had two objections to "putting up in a limited area of the Thames Valley a certain number of ponds full of water." The first was that an earthquake might happen. Why so, it might! Therefore, Oh good people of Hongkong, we must by similar reasoning instantly cease all extension of the Taitam reservoir. The second was that the one weak spot in the defences of London was that the water supply was so far afield that it would be possible to cut off one of the great counties that supplied London. Deary, deary! Only the other day a Straits contemporary (who by the way succeeded in inventing a "spy scare" in Hongkong over that Japanese who was caught sketching forts on His Majesty's property at Lyemoo) apparently proud of his nice new defences at Singapore ventured to jeer at our wooden guns and tin soldiers, and told us that our water supply was so central that in a coming war it would be all up with us in a week—the reservoirs would be "shelled from over the Peak." Therefore, again, my masters, we must not go on with the extension of that Taitam Reservoir. The Opposition says, on these weighty grounds, first that the scheme costs money, and we want to build bandstands; secondly, that nobody can tell with any certainty what the population of Hongkong will be fifteen years hence, or even five years hence, or one year hence; and thirdly, that if an earthquake does not swallow up Pokfulam and Taitam too, the shells of, we don't know what enemy, will in the year we don't know what destroy them "from over the Peak," while our gunners and our torpedoes are doing nothing, we don't know why.

RATS AND DRAINS.

(27th May.)

Whatever we do, and whatever we say, must be wrong, in the eyes of the wrong-headed, the obstinately, irrevocably affected. "We have mourned with you and ye have not wept, we have piped to you and ye have not danced." These words might have been spoken of the modern Indian and other agitators and fomentors of discontent. When the Government of India, thinking, perhaps mistakenly, to save millions from the plague spent huge sums of money on sanitary improvements, to 1 were the howls of those who constitute the "opposition" in India. These reasonable agitators shrieked all kinds of abuse at the Government. They declared that caste was being interfered with, that religious feelings were being outraged, that privacy was being invaded, that liberty was being violated, that the piety of the people, their veneration for their gods and their love of the soil were being trampled on by the construction of impious drainage works. They cried out against the burden of taxation which sanitary improvement necessarily involved, and blither were their complaints against the tyranny and oppression of the British rulers of India. In spite of their opposition much was done, and if plague was not directly curbed thereby, cholera was. It is therefore instructive to read of the attack on the Government of India made by two Indian members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. They contrasted the comparative immunity of Europeans from plague with the heavy native death-rate, and alleged that this was due to want of sanitary improvements for native benefit. Surgeon-General Luckie's reply was admirable, but will of course fail to silence those who are there to talk, or reconcile those who are there, and whom it pays to be there, to oppose. He pointed out that the most expensive works constructed for the prevention of soil-pollution, or water-contamination, or for better drainage, have no direct effect in checking plague. Rats are the animals in which the disease has its origin, and from them it is brought to man by the flea. We are especially told that under ordinary circumstances the rat flea does not bite human beings, but when there are no rats forthcoming, owing to the death or flight from their nests of the rats, the fleas are forced to become man-eaters. Thus begins the plague epidemic among men, and therefore the whole question, being one primarily of education. The native has to be taught "the danger of allowing the rat to remain a domestic animal." The strange of grain in houses no doubt attracts rats, but under the conditions in which the peoples of Asia live it is difficult to see how this can be generally prevented. But throwing remnants of food about in the vicinity of the house, and allowing collections of rubbish to accumulate behind which the rats can make their nests, are habits which can and should be cured. We think that good drainage is indirectly useful, and do not intend to seem to differ from Surgeon-General Luckie when we say so. For his contention is true, that you may have the most costly system of drains in the world and yet the plague death-rate may merely continue on its wicked climb. But taken in conjunction with the complete abolition of the native horrors which drains should replace, and combined with other precautions against accumulations of sewage, drains are invaluable. The prompt removal of all rubbish and offal has as much to do with rat prevention. In the Chinese city of Foochow a large latrine and its immediate surroundings became a home for vast numbers of rats. Many people in the vicinity died of plague, and when the latrine was destroyed many more died during a short period; after which the epidemic died down. The rats had swarmed out into the neighbouring houses, and brought death with them. The Chinese of Hongkong are

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

A GIANT'S STRENGTH.

(21st May.)

Almost every revolt is caused by well-meaning persons. "But I meant so well!" is often the cry of one who having a giant's power used it tyrannously. We British pride ourselves on our spirit of compromise, and we are of opinion that a good horse can still potent if not bodily yet surely spiritually in the hands of men, will be remembered with fondness and pride as the one who has brought about the children of men who have longed for a love of fair play, we "give the other fellow a chance." This is why we deeply regret that dictatorial utterances like that of one of the members of the Sanitary Board when discussing at the last official meeting the bit of matter of a well in Wellington Street. The matter was not one which a

pear to be far ahead of their relations on the mainland in sanitary matters, and the native dispensaries under the Committees of the Tung Wa and Wanchai Plague Hospitals are to be thanked for their unremitting work in educating the people in the principles of plague prevention. With such collaborators our Sanitary and Health Departments can hope to accomplish much, and do so, in spite of the unfavourable conditions; the health of this Colony has been wonderfully good this year. Indian agitators should learn reason and should imitate our Chinese fellow-citizens here, instead of hampering Government in its efforts to keep down the death rate from plague and all other pests.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE. FIRE AT CANTON. EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

TWO LIVES LOST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shamoen, 21st May. 3.10 p.m.

A destructive fire occurred early this morning in Tsing Yuen Street near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf. Seventy-six Chinese ships were destroyed. Two lives were lost in the conflagration.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

Way.

MEETING OF DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY.

A SERIES OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 26th May. The adjourned extraordinary meeting of members of the Canton Provincial Deliberative Council to discuss matters in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company with a view of effecting necessary reforms in the working of the Company, took place today. After considerable discussion which had taken place at four sittings, the meeting adopted the following resolutions unanimously:—
1. That a list of those members of the staff of the Company who have been discovered to have misappropriated money from the Company, be made out setting forth all the available evidence, and be submitted to the Viceroy for transmission to the Imperial Government with a request that the Imperial Government mete out condign punishment.
2. That if the Imperial Government should refuse to take steps to thoroughly investigate the matters of the Railway Company and to punish the delinquents, and thus to restore confidence in the minds of the public, the Provincial Deliberative Council undertake to exercise their best efforts to protest vigorously against the Government's attitude towards the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, and to consider only as the property and interest of the railway shareholders, but it is of the utmost importance to the people of the whole province of Kwangtung as well as of the Empire of China.
3. That the regulations of the Railway Company should be carefully revised.
4. That a number of the members of the Provincial Deliberative Council should be selected and charged with the duty of remodelling the Company's regulations, which, when completed, should be submitted to the railway shareholders for approval.
5. That H. E. Viceroy Yuan should be urged telegraphically to memorialize the Throne specially laying before the Throne the present condition of affairs of the Railway Company and requesting Imperial sanction to delay the departure of Sir Chen Tung Liang-cheung, Chinese Minister-designate to Germany, who was formerly president of the Railway Company, for the present, until the affairs of the Company are satisfactorily settled.
The 10th section of the Canton-Hankow Railway from Shek Pui Hang to Kau Wang Shek has been completed and it will be opened for passenger traffic on the 24th day of this month (the 1st of June next).

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SCARCITY OF RICE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 18th May. At present rice is scarce in the district of Canton and the people are in a state of anxiety. Should no steps be taken immediately by the authorities to do something to relieve the people's anxiety, it can hardly be expected that the city will be altogether free from disturbance. Besides the submission of a joint petition by the local gentry, the Kwangtung Provincial Deliberative Council has addressed an official despatch to the Viceroy urging him to devise means to raise funds for the purpose of purchasing large quantities of rice from foreign countries so as to supply the wants of the people. Fortunately the Viceroy agrees with the opinion of the local gentry and the members of the Deliberative Council and His Excellency today gave instructions to the Provincial Treasurer to appropriate a sum of money from the Government treasury and to send orders to Annam and Siam, etc. for large quantities of rice to be shipped to Canton for cheap distribution among the people in the same manner as was done two years ago.

SALT MONOPOLY.

As the outcome of the proposal of H. E. Viceroy Yuan to grant the salt monopoly of the two Kwang provinces to a certain tenderer at an annual rental of 20,000,000 taels, considerable agitation was created by the people and special commissioners An On Lan was deputed by the Ministry of Finance at Peking to Canton to investigate the matter. Happily Commissioner An On Lan differs from the views of the Viceroy and the question of forming the monopoly has since dropped, and the matter reverted to the old state of things. But with regard to the proposed abolition of the gambling farms in Kwangtung, there is still hardly any prospect that sufficient funds can be raised to make good the loss of the Government revenue, so the Imperial Government has arrived at the conclusion that the Kwangtung salt merchants should be ordered to pay an increased annual rental of 20,000,000 taels, to which amount the salt merchants have now agreed.

FIRE.

At 2.30 a.m. last night an outbreak of fire occurred at Fong Tsoo, Fai. The fire continued to burn for three hours and destroyed some thirty buildings.

PLAQUE.

Plague is prevalent in the district of Sun King and during the 3rd moon some two hundred and fifty cases of the disease were reported to have occurred in the city of that district. The residents of the locality have made arrangements for a procession to walk round the streets with a view of driving away the evil spirits.

THE FATI FIRE.

With reference to the outbreak of fire at Fong Tsoo as reported yesterday, it is now learnt that seventy-two buildings were destroyed instead of thirty. The occupants of the buildings were almost all people of the boat population, and neither their buildings nor their belongings were covered by insurance.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Liang Sze Yu, a member of the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking, who was deputed to Canton to investigate matters in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) left here yesterday by a gunboat for Hongkong en route to Peking.

DARING ROBBERY.

A house, No. 28, Kwong Ngar Lane, in the Western suburb, belonging to a well-to-do man, was entered by four robbers in broad daylight, shortly after noon on the 20th instant. The robbers confined all the inmates of the house in one room, and they then ransacked the premises. It was impossible for the inmates of the house to raise an alarm, so the robbers went through the whole house without being interrupted. They carried away jewelry, gold ware and valuable articles to the value of some three thousand dollars. The police are now endeavouring to hunt down the robbers.

MURDER.

On the 19th inst. a man in possession of about a thousand dollars in his pocket was murdered by two robbers on the bank close to the Canton Medical College. The robbers relieved the victim of his money, and in trying to make their escape, one of the murderers was arrested by the police, and was sent to the Taolin of Constabulary for punishment.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Mr. Jeme Tin Yau who has secured the largest number of votes at the election held on the 9th instant by the Canton-Hankow Railway Company and was offered the post of president of the Company by the majority of the railway shareholders, has declined the appointment.

IMPENDING FAMINE.

The people in the Canton district are at present in urgent need of a plentiful supply of rice. H. E. Yuan has given instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, Chun Kwai Lin, to appropriate a sum of 200,000 taels from the Government treasury towards the funds for the purchase of rice from Annam and Siam, etc. for cheap distribution in Canton. The work in connection with this matter is now placed in the hands of the committees of the charitable institutions.

THE VICEROY.

Tao ai Shun Tung Fung, H. E. Viceroy Yuan's chief secretary, left here today for the North. A few days ago H. E. Yuan sent a large quantity of his furniture and other articles to his native home, in the Hunan province. From the present outlook of affairs and H. E. Yuan's movement there is every reason to believe that H. E. may either be permitted to resign or be transferred from Canton before long.

VILLAGE ROBBERY.

On the 16th instant a gang of some eighty robbers attacked the village of Mak Tsoo, in the Shun Tak district, where three houses were ransacked. The robbers carried away a large quantity of booty in addition to two children. The whereabouts of the kidnapped children are still unknown at present. Immediately on the following day the neighbouring village named Lo Shui was also visited by robbers and six houses were held up. The occurrence of these two cases of robbery has been reported to the Canton officials.

FRAYING FOR RAIN.

Two days ago rain fell in torrents in the Canton district. The rainfall is now considered quite sufficient for the paddy fields. An official report from Shui Hing, however, states that only very little rain fell in that locality and the neighbouring district and that the farmers are still anxiously looking for favourable rain, so the officials there are again offering prayers for three days, from the 24th to 26th instant, at the Satug Wong Temple.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The members of the Provincial Deliberative Council have been sitting at an extraordinary meeting for three days discussing matters in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway Company and the proposed abolition of the gambling farms throughout the whole province of Kwangtung. H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shu Hui was also present at the meeting. Numerous suggestions from various individuals proposing reform in the working of the Railway Company were brought up for discussion. In these suggestions the members of the present board of directors of the Railway Company were severely criticised. The adjourned meeting will be continued to-day.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The ex-Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, Mr. Hui Ping Oung, arrived here two days ago, and Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheung, the Chinese Minister-designate to Germany, arrived here last Friday.

RELIEVING DISTRESS.

Besides a sum of 200,000 taels promised by the local officials, the Committees of the different charitable institutions have agreed to take out 150,000 taels from the public reserve funds towards the funds for the purchase of rice from foreign countries for cheap disposal to the people.

HANKING EXHIBITION.

H. E. Cheung Pat See will leave here shortly for Nanking to attend the Commercial Exhibition there.

THREATENED FAMINE AT CANTON.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL TO BE APPROACHED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 26th May. Nine Charitable Institutions appointed a delegation to proceed to Hongkong for the purpose of approaching the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital there to cooperate in carrying out the project of cheap disposal of rice in Canton to supply the wants of the poor people. The delegation will leave here for Hongkong on the 27th instant.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

37th inst. The report of the general managers for the year ending 31st December, 1909, for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the company (since its registration) to be held at the offices of the company in Alexandra Buildings on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at noon, states:—
Gentlemen—We beg to lay before you a statement of the company's business, with a balance sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1909.

The net profits of the company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the general managers, providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and allowing for loss on subsidiary companies, amount to \$3,163.66. To which must be added the balance brought forward from the previous year \$2,413.15. Leaving available for appropriation \$3,776.81. We propose to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year, which will absorb \$17,000.00. To write off building improvements, fittings, utensils, etc., \$1,000.00. To carry forward to 1910 account \$1,716.81. \$3,776.81.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE. The existing consulting committee consists of Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Messrs. H. P. White, J. Scott-Harston and Sir Hormusjee Mody. The appointment of Sir Hormusjee Mody requires your confirmation.

AUDITORS. The company's accounts of the head office have been audited by Mr. Francis Neiland and Mr. W. Hutson Potts, who offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 25th May, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1909.

Liabilities.	
Capital account	\$500,000.00
Permanent reserve fund	300,000.00
Reserve fund to meet contingencies and for the redemption of dividends	25,000.00
Local and general liabilities in the East and in America	\$4,439.76
Local and general liabilities in London	24,693.90
	269,128.65
Mortgage on Section E of Island Lot No. 19, and the buildings thereon	
Mortgage on Marine Lot No. 22, and the buildings thereon	125,000.00
Mortgage on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1208 and the buildings thereon	25,000.00
Advance against San Jacinto property, Manila	24,328.66
	222,328.66
Bills Payable: Hongkong, China and Manila	157,928.30
Unclaimed deposits from staff	14,490.40
Profit and Loss	
Forward from 1908	2,613.15
Net balance, 1909	35,163.66
	\$1,939,932.98

ASSETS.

Total stocks in trade	\$1,015,854.77
Building improvements, Furniture, Fittings, and trade utensils, at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Native Branches	
As per last account	\$155,241.13
Amount written off for depreciation in May 1909	17,145.05
Added during 1909	\$4,096.08
	10,876.87
Aerated water and other machinery, plant at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, and Hankow	
As per last account	\$129,139.18
Amount written off for depreciation in May 1909	8,854.95
Added during 1909	\$20,284.73
	3,880.48
Steam launch, cargo boat and waterboats	\$6,670.70
	\$285,108.56
Good debts due from customers	222,617.37
Sundry debtors	31,411.11
Cash in hand	\$18,132.77
Cash at Bank	5,096.53
	23,231.30
Fire insurance premia and licences unexpired	12,200.75
Section E of Island Lot No. 19 and the buildings thereon	\$60,000.00
Marine Lot No. 22 and the buildings thereon	165,000.00
Kowloon Island Lot No. 1208 and the buildings thereon	27,500.00
Marine Lot No. 223	
As per last account	\$53,310.00
Reserve fund for redemption of shares in 1909	\$35,530.00
San Jacinto land and buildings, Manila	24,328.66

Extra Concession Lot No. 78 and the buildings thereon, Canton. 9,056.03

	349,329.72
	<u>\$1,939,932.98</u>
<i>Dr.</i>	
PROFIT AND LOSS.	
To Balance.....	\$38,776.81
	<u>\$3,776.81</u>
<i>Cr.</i>	
CONTRA.	
By Balance forward from 1908	\$ 2,613.15
By Net profits, Hongkong, China and Manila.....	36,163.66
	<u>\$ 38,776.81</u>

STRAITS RUBBER.

DETAILS OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

STATUTORY MEETING.

The statutory meeting of the members of the Straits Rubber Company, Limited, was held on March 31, at the registered offices, 27, Austin Street, B. C. Mr. E. L. Hamilton presiding. The following is the official report as supplied to the Financial.

Mr. P. E. L. Taylor (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, The chairman said:—Gentlemen, this meeting is held to comply with section 65 of the Companies' Act of 1908, which stipulates that a meeting of shareholders must be held within three months of the date on which the company is entitled to commence business. There is no formal business to submit to you, but it is usual on such an occasion as this to give shareholders any information which may be available with regard to the progress made since the formation of the company and of the prospects of the undertaking.

The vendors of the three estates, Gedong, Rubana and Nova Scotia, which were the properties purchased by this company, took payment entirely in shares—viz., 310,000 fully-paid shares at £1 each—and we have since acquired from a local company in the Malay States the Iseng Estate, a property of about 322 acres, which 203 acres are planted with rubber and 21 acres with coconuts. This property adjoins the Gedong Estate, and will be worked as a division of that estate. The purchase price is 7,200 fully-paid shares of this company, which will be allotted to the vendors of the Iseng Estate. These purchases account for 317,200 fully-paid shares, and the balance—viz., 31,800 shares, making up the total of 350,000 shares of £1 each, the nominal capital of this company—have been subscribed for.

The report before you shows that the 55 per share made on the subscription shares has been paid in full. A further call of 5s. per share is due for payment to-morrow.

C COMPANY'S PROPERTY. The properties acquired by the company are all situated in the Straits of Parak, F. M. S. and according to cable advices received by us, have been duly transferred to this company.

The area of the estates is as follows:—

	Cultivated.	Reserve.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rubana	1,119	3,765	4,884
N. Scotia	1,657	4,772	6,429
Gedong	21.8	1,113	8,49
Iseng	203	21	693
	5,087	10,148	15,725

Rubana and Nova Scotia are in Lower Perak, and are situated respectively on the north and south sides of the River Perak. The estates are opposite each other, and they are within a few miles of the port of Teluk Anson, to which they have easy access both by road and water.

Gedong and Iseng are at Upper Perak, near the town of Bagau Serai, an important centre. The present cultivated area of our properties, as I have already stated, is approximately 5,377 acres—viz., 5,087 acres planted with rubber trees and 290 acres planted with coconuts. All the rubber planted on these estates, with the exception of about 750 acres, was planted in 1909 or prior to that date.

There were about 142,000 trees, approximately 1,000 acres, in bearing on January 1st last, the date from which this company took over the properties, and it is estimated that a further 1,500 acres will be tappable during this year—already a considerable portion of this area has come under the knife—and it is hoped that during next year the total area being tapped will be well over 4,000 acres.

ESTIMATED YIELDS. The estimated yields of rubber for the next four years have been put by our general manager at—351,000 lbs. in 1910, 635,000 lbs. in 1911, 1,020,000 lbs. in 1912, and 1,530,000 lbs. in 1913.

A portion of the 1910 and 1911 crop has been sold forward at very remunerative prices. We have a comparatively small area, 230 acres, planted with coconuts, the greater portion of which is approximately three years old, and, although not at present a source of revenue, it should in due course add materially to our receipts. We have on our estates over 10,000 acres of reserve lands, which is a very valuable asset, as nearly all of the land is believed to be suitable for growing rubber, and it is held on exceptional terms. Practically, the free from rent until cultivated, and we are under no obligation whatever to open up the land and cultivate it, the rent for which we shall be liable is only 50 per cent. (1d) per acre per annum.

RESERVE LAND.

The directors contemplate gradually bringing the reserve land into cultivation, and with this object in view they are arranging to float at an early date the Rubana Estate as a subsidiary company, and to plant up with rubber a large part of the reserve land on that estate. A considerable portion of the purchase price will be taken in shares, consequently this company will retain a substantial interest in the Rubana Estate, and there will be available for the opening up and development of the reserve land as can be usefully utilized, if the purchase consideration received from the Rubana Company. By this means we hope to be able to develop the large reserves which we have on both Rubana and Nova Scotia estates.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the estates will be under the general management of the well-known planter, Mr. W. Duncan, who has been associated with the management for several years past, and of the advice of Mr. John Turner, the late general manager, through whose foresight and energy the properties have been brought to their present state of efficiency. If any shareholder wishes to ask questions I shall endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability, but if there are no questions that concludes the business of the meeting.

The proceedings then terminated.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THAT FAILED TO PAY.

27th inst. The Bankruptcy Court sat this morning, Hon. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Acting Chief Justice, presiding. Re. W. H. Emberley. This was an application for a Receiving Order. Mr. Hinde stated that Mr. Emberley carried on the business of a boarding-house proprietor in Robinson Road, chiefly upon furniture hired and borrowed money. He also held a life policy valued at over £100 but he was not now in a position to continue that policy but a balance £55 was due to him. The furniture was cancelled under a bill of sale and was of no value, so that practically the only asset of the debtor was the sum of £55. Debtor's salary was \$50 a month and he had also a daughter who was earning money and was willing to pay \$10 towards the payment of her father's debts.

His Lordship—What do you say, Mr. Official Receiver?

The Official Receiver—I would like to put debtor in the box and ask him a number of questions.

Debtor was called into the box. The Official Receiver—With regard to your statement of affairs, why didn't you mention anything about the £50?

Debtor—The amount was on both sides of the account.

But you said nothing about it?—I gave all the facts to my solicitors. I did not notice the omission. The furniture was covered by two bills of sale.

The furniture was never yours? They were all hired?—They were all Mr. Tuxford's. It's rather strange that the furniture was never yours and that they should have been cancelled under two bills of sale?—The bills of sale were made out to make Mr. and Mrs. Tuxford more secure.

What is the value of your life policy?—£110. When did you pay the last premium?—Last March.

And you borrowed some money on that policy?—Yes.

With regard to the lease of your boarding-house, what's the amount of the rent?—\$300 a month.

Any profits?—No profits; all losses.

But you told me that some rooms were well let?—Now, but they were empty for three months.

Is the boarding-house your business or Mrs. Emberley's business?—Mrs. Emberley's business.

A letter has been received by a creditor from Mrs. Emberley saying she is unable to pay her debts and saying "we" are petitioning for an order of bankruptcy. If the business belonged to Mrs. Emberley, how is it that—

The bill of sale was transferred to Mrs. Emberley's Receiver—My Lord, Mrs. Emberley would have been the proper person to have filed the petition for bankruptcy.

Mr. Hinde—Mrs. Emberley is purely in the position of a manager.

Mr. Hinde—Manageress.

The Official Receiver stated that as debtor signed the bills of sale, he must have been aware of the responsibility he was undertaking. The business was the "Waverley" board of house and the only asset was the lease and it was clear that the responsibility could not be transferred to Mrs. Emberley.

Mr. Hinde suggested that the name of Mrs. Emberley be joined with that of debtor and that both should be made to represent as trading in the boarding-house.

The Official Receiver said that one of the creditors told him that Mrs. Emberley had contracted all her debts in her own name and not in that of her husband.

Debtor further said that he had one daughter who paid him \$50 a month, another who went to school and a boy who was an apprentice in the docks.

Defendant was adjudged bankrupt, the Official Receiver agreeing what assets debtor had and a lump sum for costs.

ANOTHER BOARDING-HOUSE FAILURE.

Re. Mrs. R. A. Ford. The Official Receiver stated that this was an application for an order of bankruptcy. Mrs. Ford formerly carried on the business of a boarding-house keeper in the Colony for some time, but had various misfortunes. She finally sold her business and her furniture was mortgaged, out of the proceeds of which she obtained £130. Debtor had no assets and at the time she was in the Colony she worked as a nurse and was at present at Shanghai. Last time the matter was before the Court debtor stated that she had an opportunity of making some money and was allowed by him to go to Shanghai, from which place she communicated with him from time to time. He asked that the application be allowed to stand over sine die in case I may possible representations by creditors. The application was granted.

NARROWED MONEY.

Re. C. Gomes. The Official Receiver stated that this was a petition on the part of the debtor for a Receiving Order. The total debts amounted to \$900, in respect of money borrowed, from Indian watchmen and Chinese annals. He had no assets, except his salary of \$60 a month. There were no legal expenses in that case and he suggested that the petition be allowed on condition that debtor pay to him the sum of \$15 a month from his salary.

Debtor in answer to his Lordship, stated that he had a family and that he was willing to pay \$15 a month.

The application was granted.

A PARTNER WHO DISAPPEARED. Re. Cheen Shing Cheong firm. The Official Receiver said that he appeared on behalf of Mr. Gardner to apply for an order to rescind an interim Receiving Order made in respect of the firm. One of the partners had absconded to Canton. There were no assets and the creditors were at Shanghai. He understood that the Chinese authorities were winding up the estate. The petition was made at debtor's own request. The application was granted.

A SUNKEN SHIP.

Re. the Yee Fat Company. Mr. Hinde stated that this was an application for leave to withdraw a petition. He asked that the application be adjourned till the next Bankruptcy day. The application was in respect of a sunken ship off Kwang-chow-wan which comprised the only asset and further negotiations were still proceeding. The application was adjourned.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

BOUNDARIES IN MANCHURIA.

Peking, May 23.

Negotiations are about to be opened in Peking between Russia and China on the question of the delimitation of the boundary near Manchuria station. The Russian claims that the Manchuria township within her territory, because the line of demarcation should properly be six miles farther down the Argun river.—K. C. D. News.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WHITE WOMAN.

ALLANA AND CAPTAIN AT THE MAGISTRACY.

27th inst. Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's this afternoon, S. E. Allana and D. R. Captain were arraigned on a charge of having assaulted Miss Della Huard, of 40, Hollywood Road, on the night of the 6th inst. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted and Messrs. M. R. Harris and F. P. Hett appeared for Captain and Allana, respectively.

Mr. Shenton stated that the complainant, Miss Della Huard, resided at 40, Hollywood Road. On the night of the 6th inst., between the hours of 9.30 and 9, Captain came to the front door bell of complainant's house and was admitted. Defendant had some words with the complainant, Allana having in the meanwhile gone into the dining-room. Captain remained in the passage but afterwards he went to the dining-room and used abusive language. In the course of the disturbance, Allana met a certain gentleman in the house and hit him on the head with a stick. Complainant raised cries for help, whereupon, both the defendants turned round and assaulted her. The evidence would prove that Allana hit her with a stick. As a considerable outcry was raised, both the defendants went out of the back door.

Testator Cameron, stated that on the night of the 6th inst., complainant came to the charge-room and appeared to be troubled. She had marks of blood on her face, but she would not let him inspect her injuries, as she said she wished to go and see the doctor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris, witness said he knew ex-constable Carruthers, who was recently discharged from the Force for being absent from his duty. He did not see him since and did not know where he was at present. The blood was only in front of complainant's dress. A show covered complainant's face. I condition that she was "half-murdered," and did not think it was a serious matter. She was in a weak condition, which may have been due to agitation. He did not think it was due to drink. He did not think the matter sufficiently serious to take out a summons.

Mr. Marriott stated that at 11 o'clock on the night of the 6th May last, he was summoned to attend on Miss Huard at 40, Hollywood Road. Complainant was lying on the floor, wound in the skull, in long and the injured part was bleeding rather profusely. As a doctor, he considered it a serious wound on account of its position and the fact that her marriage set in immediately after the injury had been inflicted and that the after-effects would possibly have been serious. The cause of the injury might have been a blow by some weapon or instrument. On the right arm, there

THE LATE KING EDWARD VII

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT CANTON.
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th May.

The memorial service held at Christ Church this morning in commemoration of our gracious Sovereign Lord King Edward VII was a most impressive one. The limited accommodation in the sacred edifice held the representatives of the British community; the Consular Body and members of the foreign community in Shanghai. Mr. J. W. Jamieson, H. R. M. Consul-General in Canton, presided.

were seated also His Excellency Viceroy

The service opened with the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus," while the congregation remained kneeling.

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
 And, lighten with celestial fire;
 Thou the anointing Spirit art,
 Who dost Thy sevenfold gifts impart:

Is comfort, life, and fire of love;
Enable with perpetual light.

And in Thy paternal light
 The darkness of my blinded sight:
 Anoint and cheer our soiled face
 With the abundance of Thy grace:
 Keep far our foes, give peace at home,
 Where Thou art Guide no less our com.
 Teach us to know the Father, Son,
 And Thee, of Both, to be but One;
 That through the ages all along,
 This unity may be our song:
 Praise to Thy eternal merit,
 Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Amen.

[The players from the Burial Service and others were similar to those adopted in the service in St. John's Cathedral yesterday.—Ed. U. K. T.]

After the hymn "The Souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them," was sung, the officiating clergyman offered the following prayer while the choir sang the same:—

Almighty and everlasting God, we are taught by Thy holy Word, that the hearts of Kings are in Thy rule and governance, and that Thou dost dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to Thy godly wisdom: We humbly beseech Thee so to dispose and govern the heart of

hour, that, in all his thoughts, words, and works,
he may ever seek Thy honour and glory, and

to preserve Thy people committed to his charge, in wealth, peace, and clemency: Grant this, O merciful Father, for Thy dear Son's sake, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the benediction was pronounced, and the service concluded with the "Dead March in Saul."

THE JAPANESE SERVICE.

The Service held at the Hongwang Temple yesterday was impressively beautiful. A large number of the members of the Japanese community in Hongkong attended including twelve little children of the Japanese Primary School. There were present among the congregation a few European ladies and gentlemen also.

Before the religious part of the ceremony commenced,

Mr. T. Funatsu, Consul-General for Japan, said that they were met within those sacred precincts that day—the day of the burial of the great sovereign of a great nation—to do honour to the British nation with whom the Japanese are bound in their grief and great affliction. He said that His Majesty's reign had been a reign of peace and prosperity, and that in so short a time it was fraught with many great and enduring events. It would be a work supererogatory for him, at that moment, to dilate upon the great deeds of the dead monarch that have exercised such a marked influence upon the course of political events in the history of the world within recent times. He could not, however, dwell upon that occasion and in that place to make a passing reference to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which had been concluded during the reign of Edward The Peacemaker and is still a subsisting and binding compact at the present time. The agreement was one which not only tended towards the cementing of friendship between the two contracting parties, but it also contributed towards ensuring the peace of the world at large. As Japanese there were several of the circumstances which made them sympathize with the English nation in the loss of their King. As an insular nation he felt that, geographically speaking, their condition was analogous with

for their Allies whose noble example it was
their codacious to emulate, more especially in

[illegible]

ale King Edward the Seventh. After this, considered insurance not desired in the human

The whole ceremony lasted about one hour. The memorial service over Mr. Funatsu proceeded to Statue Square and before the Statue of his late Majesty paid his homage to the memory of the dead monarch. In strict Japanese fashion.

ongregation, the Imam of the Mosque at

...expressions to the heartfelt grief caused by the
...of His late Majesty King Edward VII.
...and paid the highest tribute to the late
...Prayers were afterwards offered for the long
...life and prosperity of our present Sovereign,
...His Majesty King George V. Long may he
...reign Amen

...*the Java* *code* calls attention to the decreas-
...output of pepper in the Straits and F.M.S.,
...due to the general decline of the
...cultivation. Experts say that the quality of
...Singapore pepper has fallen off greatly owing
...the less care bestowed on the article in conse-
...quence of the low price ruling. Speculators
...is said, look forward to a greater decrease of
...output, and are already taking measures to con-
...trol the market.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for the year ending 30th April, 1910, is as follows:—
To the shareholders of Peak Tramways Company, Limited.
Gentlemen—The directors now beg to submit to you their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1910.

The net profit for the twelve months, after deducting directors' fees and general managers' remuneration and providing for loss on subsidiary coins, amounts to \$36,809.88. To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 2,204.60. Making available for appropriation, \$39,014.48.

The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be paid to the shareholders, amounting to \$3,000.00, to be written off Rolling Stock, that \$10,000.00 be written off permanent way and concession (new line) account and that the balance of \$1,014.48 be carried to a new profit and loss account.

Directors.—Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, having resigned, Sir Hormusjee Modji, Mr. R. H. Y. Kwai, Mr. J. Scott Harrison, and Mr. Simon A. Levy were invited to occupy the vacant seats on the Board.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe. Mr. Potts and Mr. Lowe offer themselves for re-election.

HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1910.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 30th April, 1910.

To coal and stores	\$17,616.80
To charges	3,396.84
To maintenance and repairs	7,012.26
To rates, Crown rent and fire insurance	1,215.69
To salaries and wages	21,320.43
To mortgage interest on R. H. Y. Kwai	2,019.92
To allowance to general managers to cover office rent and clerks' salaries	6,030.60
To directors' fees	\$1,500.00
To remuneration to general managers 5 per cent. and gross earnings	5,021.14
	75,511.14
To balance	36,809.88
	\$112,321.02

By traffic receipts (after deducting loss on subsidiary coins)	\$97,513.01
By advertisement rents	270.00
By rent account	315.00
By transfer fees	145.50
By interest	2,171.45
	\$100,422.96

Capital Account:	
75,000 shares of \$10 each	\$750,000.00
Less unpaid, 59 per share on 50,000 shares	450,000.00
Reserve fund	\$300,000.00
Mortgage R. H. Y. Kwai No. 80	20,000.00
Unexpended season tickets	4,080.57
Sundry creditors	14,054.95
Profit and loss account from last year	\$2,204.60
Profit and loss for the year	36,809.88
	\$99,014.48

Permanent way and concession (old line)	\$100,000.00
Permanent way and concession (new line)	48,050.29
Stations, crown lands and buildings (Inland Lots 157, 133, 134, 135, 155 and R. H. Y. Kwai No. 80)	35,256.20
Rolling stock	34,806.25
Office furniture	653.60
Coal and stores in hand	663.98
Sundry debtors	2,705.52
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	\$70,671.56
Cash and compradors' orders in hand	3,441.51
	83,114.07
	\$406,150.00

LIABILITIES.

Permanent way and concession (old line)	\$100,000.00
Permanent way and concession (new line)	48,050.29
Stations, crown lands and buildings (Inland Lots 157, 133, 134, 135, 155 and R. H. Y. Kwai No. 80)	35,256.20
Rolling stock	34,806.25
Office furniture	653.60
Coal and stores in hand	663.98
Sundry debtors	2,705.52
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	\$70,671.56
Cash and compradors' orders in hand	3,441.51
	83,114.07
	\$406,150.00

ASSETS.

Permanent way and concession (old line)	\$100,000.00
Permanent way and concession (new line)	48,050.29
Stations, crown lands and buildings (Inland Lots 157, 133, 134, 135, 155 and R. H. Y. Kwai No. 80)	35,256.20
Rolling stock	34,806.25
Office furniture	653.60
Coal and stores in hand	663.98
Sundry debtors	2,705.52
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	\$70,671.56
Cash and compradors' orders in hand	3,441.51
	83,114.07
	\$406,150.00

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CANTON.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st May.
At an early hour this morning, between 3 and 4 a.m., a fire broke out in Ting Yuen street about five minutes' walk from the river steam wharves. At the time of the outbreak a strong wind was blowing and within a short time the fire spread considerably and soon a large area was involved. Most of the shops in this street contained goods of inflammable character. Though the different fire brigades promptly proceeded to the scene to render assistance, it was beyond their power to combat the flames which, by the time of the brigades arrival, had got a firm hold of the buildings. In spite of the fact that the firemen were working energetically, the subduing of the flames was a task of enormous magnitude, with unabated vigour, for hours, destroying shops in three neighbouring streets to the number of seventy-six in all when the fire was at its height, the flames could be seen for miles around and the scene was one of awesome grandeur. A woman and a baby on her back could not make good their escape in time from one of the burning houses and were suffocated by the smoke and perished in the flames. Of the shops destroyed, a great number were insured with the native co-operative insurance companies. Tong Hing street, on which, as already mentioned, a number of houses were situated, was the first to be destroyed, where the fire originated. For a while considerable fear was felt by the people that the fire might spread to the kerowee, oil stores but fortunately the wind blew in a different direction and no damage was done to the kerowee stores.

CANNIBALISM is still practiced in the island of Ambrym, in the New Hebrides, where, early last month, a chief having died, the people seized his wives, butchered, cooked, and ate them.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twelfth annual ordinary meeting of this company was held at the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1910. Mr. J. W. C. Bunnar (Chairman of directors) presided; There were also present:—Hon. Mr. Henry Keawick, Mr. J. Bannow (Directors), Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (Secretary), Messrs. Ho Fook, Wong Kam Fuk, T. F. Hough, C. F. Xavier and D. Dorabjee.

The Secretary having read the notice of the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—The report and accounts will, with your permission be taken as read. The profit on working account in spite of heavier losses on depreciated copper, is slightly better than the previous year, due partly to the price of coal having fallen and partly to economies in various directions. We propose with your approval to pay a dividend of 7% from working profits and a bonus of 5% from interest account, the distribution of profit being shown in this manner, so that there may be no misconception as to the actual proportion of your dividend which has been earned by running the Ferry service, as distinct from outside sources of revenue. The amount of \$165,000 on deposit with the Wharf Co. will, in the future, if not altogether, disappear from future accounts as we are intending to place \$100,000 on mortgage; whilst a large part of the remainder will be required for the new pier at Ica House Street, which we hope to commence shortly. A shelter is being constructed in front of the Kowloon Wharf with the object of minimising the discomforts attending transfer to and from richies in stormy weather. There were no questions.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. D. Dorabjee seconded.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. T. F. Hough moved the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. J. W. C. Bunnar, J. Bannow and Hon. Mr. H. Keawick as directors.

Mr. J. Bannow seconded.

Mr. T. F. Hough moved that Mr. J. W. C. Bunnar be re-elected a director.

Mr. Ho Fook seconded.

Carried.

The re-election of Mr. W. H. Potts as auditor, was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Wong Kam Fuk, seconded by Mr. Xavier.

The Chairman said:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants may be had on application on and after Monday.

JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

EXPORT TO CHINA.

Owing to the improvement in the quotation of silver since January and the lower price of Japanese cotton yarn in China, the export of that product to China in the past four months amounted to about 115,000 bales, an increase of about 60 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The yarn lately shipped was for contracts made during the past three or four months, says the *Osaka Mainichi*, and it is impossible to expect that such results will be permanent. Nevertheless, as considerable business has been done of late, the activity in the export yarn to China will continue for some time to come, and it is anticipated that the export this year will break the record, exceeding 300,000 bales. The export each month from January as compared with last year is as follows:—

	1910.	1909.
January	21,494	17,389
February	17,781	21,714
March	33,394	16,560
April	30,700	19,310

—Japan Chronicle.

LINGGI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

The following report of the directors and statement of accounts for year to 31st December, 1909, was to be presented at the annual general meeting of the company held in the Lecture Room of the London Chamber of Commerce on May 27.

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report and statement of accounts for the year 1909. In order to pay for the Kamuning Estate and provide working capital, further shares were issued during the year under review, and the capital of the company is now fully subscribed.

Revenue.—The total amount of rubber harvested was 55,219 lbs. The quantity secured in 1908 was 284,871 lbs. The number of trees tapped was 17,796 (including 39,161 tapped for the first time). The average cost of the rubber f.o.b. was 11.34d per lb. and the average net price obtained was 6.18d per lb.

A revenue of £5,325 15s 9d was derived from sales of rubber seeds, tin, etc.

The following tabulated statement may be of interest:—

	1908	1909.
Number of trees tapped	79,714	15,796
Average yield per tree	3.57 lbs.	3.59 lbs.
Average cost per lb.	12.72d.	11.34d.
Net average price realised per lb.	4/5.5	6.18d.

Kamuning Estate.—This was purchased on 30 December, 1908, and a subsidiary company formed to take it over on 1st August, 1909. Cultivated Area.—This has been surveyed during the year. The opened area amounts to 4,159 acres. Reserve 5,758 acres. Total 10,017 acres.

Estimate for 1910.—The manager's estimate is 850,000 lbs. of which, up to 31st March last 179,000 lbs. had been secured. The manager reports that the health of the coolies throughout the year has on the whole been good.

Profit.—The balance of profit, as shown by the accompanying accounts, amounts to £68,743.16s. Of this amount the dividend of 7% on the preference shares and the interim dividends of 40% and 25% on the ordinary shares absorbed the sum of £59,200. Leaving a balance of £9,543.16s.

The directors recommend that a final dividend of 100% making 165% for the year, be paid. Leaving a balance to be carried forward of £7,543.16s.

During the year, at the invitation of the directors, Mr. Noel Trotter accepted a seat on the Board. The retiring directors are Mr. Noel Trotter and Mr. John Anderson, who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lewis and Monney, also retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

THE PORT OF CHINCHOU.

Peking, May 17.

Mr. Hughes, engineer, has sent in a report that the cost of establishing an efficient port at Chinchou would be \$15,000,000.

It is understood that Mr. W. D. Straight (the representative of the United States financial syndicate interested in Manchuria), is prepared to advance the money in connection with the scheme for the construction of the Chinchou-Alga Railway.—*N. Y. Times*.

ANGLO-MALAY RUBBER.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited, was held on April 22 at the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir Frank A. Swettenham, O.C.M.G. (the chairman), presiding.

The Chairman said: Beyond the facts stated in the directors' report there is little to tell you about the condition of the estates, for the excellent reason that everything is in good order. I am sure that you have noticed with satisfaction that the cost of production last year, including all charges f.o.b. Port Swettenham, worked out at the low figure of 10 to 25d per pound. The health on the estates is improving and the factories are in good order, but you will understand that, dealing as we do with a large and ever-increasing quantity of rubber, we must continue to spend money on machinery. The labour supply is good, the managing staff is able and energetic.

The estimated crop for 1910 is 700,000 lb. of dry rubber, and I may mention here that the board made contracts in July last year for the sale of 60 tons of 1910 rubber at 5s. 10d per pound and 30 tons at 6s. 3d per pound—that is to say, we said forward rather under one-third of the estimated crop. As announced to shareholders at the time, 30 tons of the 1910 crop have been sold at 9s. per pound. These contracts were made as a prudent insurance at a time when the rubber market was in a very different position from what it is to-day, and we secured thereby a profit on every pound of rubber sold. We propose to clear the work will cost us about £3,500.

Our capital has been exhausted for some time, and we have written off of profits £14,819 13s 11d of development of expenditure. Whilst we had capital we charged the cost of maintaining all immature rubber to that account, and since then we have made no real extensions. It appears to my colleagues and to me that, having regard to the present high price of rubber and the large profits the company is earning, we must, with due regard to your interests, either place a certain amount of the profits to reserve or pay for developments out of revenue and treat that expenditure as the equivalent of a reserve. (Applause.) The cost of bringing the whole 700,000 acres into bearing is estimated at £75,000, which would be spread over the next six or seven years.

Mr. Walker said the writing off of £14,819 from development account meant that the shareholders were losing that which would otherwise have been available as dividend, and this, supplemented by the additional amount carried forward, was equal to 10 per cent upon a capital of £150,000. He was very glad indeed to receive a dividend of 80 per cent in respect of the past year, but it had to be borne in mind that a good many shareholders had paid very high prices for their shares, so that to them the dividend return was rather small. The average price received for their shares of 6s. 11d per pound was appreciably smaller than the figure shown by some other companies, one of which had realised 7s. 2d per pound. If the Anglo-Malay Company had had another £25,000 of income, he would not have been so critical of the board, feeling sure that they had given their best efforts to furthering the interests of the shareholders, but he did urge that the policy of selling rubber forward should not be continued. They were told that 90 tons had been sold forward this year at an average price of 5s. 11d, whereas this week they had sold some of their rubber at 12s. 5d, so that someone was making a very fair profit out of the company.

Mr. Duncan said it was quite possible that the forward contracts did not work out very well, because the price of rubber had gone up, but from the point of view of an ordinary business man, it was certainly well to secure a certain amount of profit when it was possible to make it. Two and a half years ago rubber was at 2s. 9d. per pound, and when it was possible to make a contract at 5s. or 5s. 6d. it was quite reasonable to regard that as a very good price. Speaking personally, he would say that if, by any chance, they could make a forward contract for the whole of this year's production at the present price he would consider it advisable to make it. (Hear, hear.) Even if rubber went up to 10s. they would still be getting a magnificent profit. It was not the business man's point of view to go absolutely for the last penny.

The Chairman further said, with regard to the question of a new issue, that it would appear that a majority of those present were in favour of an increase of capital rather than of adopting the view which the board had put forward. He and his colleagues, however, had looked at the matter from all points of view, and they came to the conclusion that what they suggested was the most prudent method. He wished it to be remembered that if the capital were increased in the way suggested they would not have all the money which shareholders seemed to think for distribution among the shareholders. They surely could not suppose that any body in charge of the affairs of a prosperous company, or whose board was composed of their own representatives, could allow the whole of the profit made to be distributed in dividends year by year.

Upon a show of hands being taken it was found that the meeting favoured the board's policy, and the Chairman added that unless a strong representation came from shareholders who were not present he thought the board would carry out the views indicated by the vote, which had just been given in what was certainly a fairly representative meeting.

The motion for the adoption of the report was unanimously agreed to, and the payment of a final dividend of 30 per cent, less income tax, making, with the interim dividends, 80 per cent. for the year, was authorised.

It was then proposed by the Chairman that a donation of £50 should be given to the Ceylon and Malaya Benevolent Fund, which was duly recorded and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Eric Muller it was decided that a donation of £50 should also be given to the London School of Tropical Medicine.

STRAITS BERTAM FORWARD.

SALUS.

There has been a good deal of doubt felt here respecting the alleged sale forward of a portion of the Straits Bertam rubber output for 1911, the price for a forward sale being extremely favourable. It can only say that the authority was a mail paper. And by the German mail of Thursday evening there comes a corroboration of the statement in the financial columns of the *Daily Mirror* (April 18th), a paragraph in which reads:—

"An important development worthy of note is that the Straits Settlement (Bertam) Company has sold its production of rubber for some time to come to the extent of two tons per month of sheet and crepe at 11s. 10d. per lb. for delivery from January to December, 1911. The shares were not influenced by this statement, which is eloquent testimony to the remarkable condition in the future of rubber."—*Singapore Free Press*.

BANKRUPTCY IN THE STRAITS.

DECREASE OF INSOLVENCY IN PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The annual report on the Bankruptcy Department for 1909 is published as a supplement to the *Gazette*. The report bears date February 12, and is signed by Mr. D. Beatty as acting official assignee, who is now on leave. The financial statement (Singapore and Penang) shows receipts \$41,770, expenditure \$18,708. The revenue in Singapore for 1909 exceeded that of 1908 by \$7,475, the highest recorded since the ordinance came into operation. In Penang the increase of expenditure over 1908 was \$1,434. The revenue in Penang shows an increase over that of 1908 of \$98, the revenue exceeding the expenditure by \$1,612.

In Singapore there was a remarkable decrease in the number of bankruptcies, the number of insolventcies with a consequent decrease in the amount of insolvency, the revenue earned being chiefly in respect of bankruptcies which occurred in 1908 and the preceding years. There was also a decrease in the number of bankruptcies in Penang.

THIS YEAR'S WORK.

In Singapore, there were issued in 1909 133 bankruptcy notices as against 244 in 1908. Receiving orders were made in 62 cases as against 100 in the previous year, 43 on creditors' petitions and 19 on debtors' petitions; the total number of petitions presented being 76 as against 151 in 1908. In Penang, there were filed 76 bankruptcy notices, which resulted in the filing of 56 petitions—53 by creditors and three by debtors; 15 receiving orders were made.

In Singapore four interim receiving orders were made; receiving orders were subsequently made in the cases of 10 of the insolvents who were dismissed and one withdrawn. In Penang four interim receiving orders were made, of which two were withdrawn. In Singapore there were three compositions approved by the Court. Six deeds of arrangement were registered in Singapore, and thirty-three summonses for discovery were issued in respect of 27 estates 32 were served; of these 27 were proceeded with or pending at the end of the year, the remainder being withdrawn. In Penang, twenty summonses were issued in respect of one estate; twelve were served, of which five were proceeded with and seven withdrawn. In Singapore, ten orders were made for monthly payment by debtors of portion of their salaries to the official assignee, for the benefit of their creditors. The District Court made ten administration orders under section 99; no order under this section was made by the Supreme Court. In Penang, three orders were made by the Court under section 50 for payment of monthly instalments by the debtors from their salaries for the benefit of the creditors.

On application made by the official assignee in Singapore warrants were obtained under section 24 against six persons in five bankruptcies; of these three were executed. One warrant was issued by the Police Court, under section 103, but the debtor was not found. In addition to the difficulty referred to in paragraph 21 of the 1907 report, there is a further difficulty that a Supreme Court warrant under section 24 has no force outside the Colony and to obtain a police court warrant under section 103 proof is required both of the fact that the debtor has quit the Colony and of the fact that he has done so within three months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him. There were five criminal prosecutions on him. There were five criminal prosecutions on him. There were five criminal prosecutions on him.

THE TURNOVER.
In Singapore, the gross estimated liabilities were \$775,679 as against \$518,332 in 1908, and the gross estimated assets were \$146,736, as against \$164,270 in 1908. The gross assets realised were \$1,608,000, against \$436,835 in 1908. The estimated loss in Singapore amounted to \$658,942, and the estimated loss per annum was 58.08 per centum as against 58.33 in 1908.

In Penang, the gross estimated liabilities in cases where statements of affairs were filed amounted to \$871,944 as against \$1,580,956 in 1908; the gross estimated assets totalled \$176,620 as against \$334,655 in 1908; in these cases the gross assets realised amounted to \$27,140 as against \$12,488 in the preceding year, that is 3.11 per cent. of the estimated liabilities as against 5.5 per cent. in 1908.

In Singapore, 71 debtors were affected by the 65 receiving orders made. Their nationalities were as follows:—Europeans one, Eurasians seven, Chinese forty-nine, natives of India nine, Singhalese one, Japanese two, naturalised Japanese a Chinaman one, Straits-born Muhammadan Tamil one. Of the 49 Chinese fourteen were Hokkies, eight Tichies, two Khehs, four Cantonese, 17 (including one woman) Straits-born, and four unknown. In Penang, three Eurasians, 14 Chinese, five Indians and two Malays were adjudicated bankrupts during the year.

COMMENTS.

Under General Mr. Beatty remarks:—The figures, although approximate only, as the statements of affairs from which they were taken, are for the most part made out in a very optimistic spirit, show that the extreme depression in the local market, existing in 1908, began to pass off in the year under review; the position appeared to improve slowly throughout the year, but the improvement was not complete. The experience of 1908 to restrict credit with the output. It must also be remembered that the weakest financially of the native traders had been weeded out by the events of the preceding year. A feature of a number of the bankruptcies occurring in 1909 was that the debtors were taken against debtors until they had ceased to trade or failed for some time; they had, therefore, the opportunity of collecting their good debts before their affairs had come into the hands of the official assignee which made the work of the office in dealing with them more difficult. A number of debtors absconded when their shops were seized by the sheriff or the bailiff of the District Court, and bankruptcy proceedings were taken to ensure that the property seized should be saved for all the creditors.

In Singapore one estate came into the hands of the Official Assignee under Chapter XLV of the Civil Procedure Code; it was fully administered. The Assistant Official Assignee, Penang, dealt with seven estates under the same chapter.

Attached to the report are various useful appendices, and details of the receiving orders made in each Settlement.—*Straits Times*.

"TIMES" MAN AT PEKING.

Peking, May 15.
Mr. Porter, of the staff of "The Times," is on a visit to Peking. His mission to Japan, which is now completed, was connected with the publication at an early date of a special Japanese edition dealing with industrial, artistic, economic and commercial matters. It is an official publication. It is printed in English and will consist of eighty-eight pages. Mr. Porter's visit to Japan has given rise to various reports regarding his work, but they are without foundation.—*N. Y. Times*.

HALLEY'S COMET.

OBSERVATIONS AT MANILA.

A long-cherished scientific belief in the solid composition of the nuclei of comets was relegated to the dust-heap of discarded astronomical theories this morning when Father Jose Alvarado and his assistant, Father John Comillas, failed to discover a single trace of solid matter in the head of Halley's comet during its passage before the face of the sun, says the *Manila Times* of 19th inst.

Despite a thin layer of clouds, conditions were favourable for the observations of the comet. The intense light of the sun was shaded by the presence of three natural sunspots which would have made the detection of solid masses in the nucleus of the comet a comparatively easy matter.

But although the two observers stuck to their posts for almost three hours from before nine till after eleven o'clock they could find no trace of solid matter of the only part of the comet which the world feared.

Their observations have put an end to the scientific fear of the result of a collision between the earth and the head of a comet. Scientific dread of these weird visitors to our planetary system has been laid away forever.

The observers worked steadily from three o'clock this morning until after the comet had passed from the sun's face. Every available resource of the observatory was utilised in the search for any new facts which might shed light upon cometary laws.

At Mt. Miranda Observatory at Baguio, where Father Coronas is in charge, was equally busy, as was the little observatory tower at Antipolo where Father Saderra is making observations of the magnetic storm, now in progress.

An early hour this morning, the comet presented the spectacle vouchsafed to mankind in historic times, according to the astronomers. Its length exceeded 115 degrees, the longest ever observed since astronomers first recorded the visit of comets.

Shortly before five o'clock as the tail was sweeping toward the earth at a velocity inconceivable to the human imagination, its flaming particles curved into the form of a protecting arm, and in a few moments the atmosphere of the world was seething with the dilute particles that compose it.

Outside of the observers, not a person in Manila felt or realized the hour in which the king of comets entered our atmosphere. At two o'clock this afternoon the last particle of comet dust swept out of the earth's influence on its long journey back into space.

It is believed that the magnetic storm caused by the proximity of the comet was responsible for the failure of the electric current in Manila last night. Lights were out for some time and street cars were stopped for a few minutes.

Native fear of the comet reached a climax when the electric cars were forced to stop, as the stoppage came immediately after a loud clap of thunder, and many of the occupants of the cars, remembering the proximity of the comet, knelt in the cars and prayed for their safety.

The comet has come and gone, but for the next few weeks it will be the greatest astral spectacle of the world's

The King's Message.

TO HIS PEOPLE BEYOND THE SEAS.

THE HERITAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following telegrams have been received by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

(1)

London, 23rd May, 1910.

His Majesty the King commands me to express to Legislative Council His warm thanks for their dutiful message on the occasion of His accession to the Throne. He deeply appreciates their wishes for the prosperity of His reign.

(Sd.) CREWE.

(2)

London, 24th May, 1910.

His Majesty the King commands me to convey following message for publication:—

"To my people beyond the seas:—

"The innumerable messages of kindeavour from my loyal subjects beyond the seas have deeply touched my heart and have assured me that I have in full measure their sympathy in the great trial which has befallen me and them, that my sorrow is their sorrow, that I share a common loss. The happiness of all his people throughout His dominions was dear to the heart of my beloved father. For them he lived and worked, in their service he died, and I cannot doubt that they will hold his name in grateful remembrance. I am now called to follow in his footsteps and carry on the work which he prospered in his hands. As a sailor I have been brought into constant touch with the overseas dominions of the Crown, and I have personally realized the affectionate loyalty which holds together many lands and diverse people in one glorious fellowship. Nine years ago I travelled through the Empire accompanied by my dear wife, and had the late King lived, we should together at his expressed wish have visited South Africa in the coming Autumn, to open the first parliament of the South African Union, the latest and greatest evidence of that peace and harmony which my father ever loved to promote. It will be my earnest endeavour to uphold Constitutional Government and to safeguard in all their fullness the liberties which are enjoyed throughout my dominions; and under the good guidance of the House of all Men, I will maintain on the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace the great heritage of the United British Empire."

(Sd.) CREWE.

(3)

London, 24th May, 1910.

His Majesty's birthday will not be celebrated this year in any part of the Empire.

(Sd.) CREWE.

OBSERVANCES IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, May 26.

Holy Communion at St. Andrew's Church this morning preceded a memorial service at Trinity Church, Tokyo. The Crown Prince and Princess represented their Majesty the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Princes and Princesses of Japan, the Gaikoku of Baroda, the Elder Statesman, Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, high officials and officers (the latter including representatives of nine grades in the Army and Navy respectively), members of the British community and others formed a congregation numbering 350.

One battalion of the Imperial Body Guards (Infantry) under the regimental commander, one section of blue-jackets from H.M.S. Bedford and from H.M.S. M. S. Yokosuka, respectively, formed Guards of Honour, while a battery of artillery fired 10 minute guns.

The men-of-war Bedford and Yokosuka at Yokohama and the Flora and Okinawa at Chemojima fired sixty-eight minute guns. The Japanese men-of-war at home and abroad flew their flags at half-mast.

H.M.S. Bedford and the Yokosuka assisted in a memorial service at Yokohama. Similar services were held at Kobe, Nagasaki and Hakodate.

SERVICE AT PEKING.

Peking, May 30.

A service of a most solemn character was held to-day and was attended by numerous Chinese Princes and high officials, members of the various Legations, Missionaries and the British community.

THE LYING-IN-STATE.

London, May 26.

The Lying-in-State has finished. Altogether 470,000 people passed the bier.

WEATHER AND CROSSLIES.

London, May 20.

King George V has sent a cross of white orchids and many wreaths of white may are to be placed on the coffin to-day.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

London, May 30.

The most rigorous precautions are being taken by the police in view of the gathering of Sovereigns.

The troops all along the route will stand literally shoulder to shoulder.—N.O.D. News.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES IN SHANGHAI.

21st May.

Public life in Shanghai came to a pause yesterday out of respect for the funeral of His Majesty King Edward VII, which was then taking place in England. The day was set apart as a special mourning day throughout the British Empire, and although Shanghai is not included within the Dominions beyond the Seas yet the day was honoured just as sincerely by our cosmopolitan community as by the most loyal of King's subjects. Here we are of all nationalities. True, British interests predominate—but nonetheless the sympathy shown by our varied population was a sure indication that King Edward's noble qualities were recognized and honoured by all. Rally in the morning a throng of Chinese and Europeans gathered on the foreshore and watched the sailors and marines from the British men-of-war in port assemble there. There were detachments from the *Minotaur* and from the *Albatross*, and numerous naval officers, all in full dress, lined up on the foreshore from a large crowd of civilians also gathered in the same place. For several hours—up to eleven o'clock—perhaps—the civilians moved about in an indescribable mass, but as the sailors and marines moved off towards the British Consulate grounds, they moved themselves in orderly file along the Bund, so that when the Indian Police, led by Captain Barrett and Mr. Springfield, came along to take up their position, they found a most orderly crowd awaiting them. All about the town there were evidences of the respect which foreigners

wished to pay to the memory of England's King. The flag of all the European countries represented in the Settlement were flown at half-mast, and Oriental countries were by no means found lacking in this same mark of sympathy and respect. From innumerable business houses and official residences the Chinese flag drooped at half-mast, the ensign of Japan also displayed in a similar position. Indeed, it was apparent to the most casual observer that all nations whose interests are in any way connected with the Settlement had combined to pay that last token of respect to him who has justly earned the title of "Edward the Peacemaker." Not only about the business portions of the Settlement was it that flags were flown at half-mast, but in the outlying districts the same thing applied, particularly in Hongkew, where so many of our Japanese citizens reside. Here the "Rising Sun" of Japan was to be seen on all sides, in each case fluttering from half-mast. The sympathy with Great Britain in her great loss was universal—just proved how largely King Edward had loomed in the minds of all nations when the general movements of the world came in for consideration. On all sides were marks of sympathy in the great loss. Indeed, our French friends and neighbours, who on former occasions joined in the general mourning, just as though the exalted ruler who had passed away had held sway over their France.

From the British Consulate to the gate of the Cathedral compound were soon gathered a throng numbering thousands. On either side of the Bund they lined the footpaths until the latter were wholly impassable, and at the entrance to the Consulate the crowd surged and pressed inside the gates to see the King. Along the road were policemen armed with carbines and while these were able to keep the crowd free for traffic the immense concourse of people threatened every moment to block the thoroughfare close to the Garden Bridge. Lt.-Col. Bruce, Mr. K. J. McEwen, Captain Barrett, and Mr. M. O. Springfield, all of whom were mounted, patrolled the Bund directing the efforts of the rank and file, and thanks to their admirable arrangement perfect order was maintained inside the Consulate compound until eleven o'clock when the order was given to fall in, and as they did so they presented a rare spectacle, stretching in a double line from corner to corner of the grounds, the guards with rifles at the south end, then the marines with their bright red and blue uniforms, and then the remaining blue-jackets. As the half hour approached the Light Horse under Lieutenant Drakeford and Mounted Section of "A" Co., under Lieut. Fearon arrived; and the procession was then formed up. In waiting Sub-Inspector Spottiswoode, and as the procession started this troop took its position at the head. Following the Sikhs came the Light Horse and mounted Section, who proceeded slowly at the walk, and between them and the sailors marched the band of H.M.S. *Minotaur*. On leaving the Consulate the musicians struck up Chopin's Funeral March, the sad notes of which sounded out shrill and clear until the Cathedral was reached. A hundred blue-jackets from the *Minotaur* had been chosen as a guard of honour, and these now formed up in the procession with arms reversed. They were followed by the marines, and then came men from the *Albatross* and the destroyers in port. The procession was brought up in the rear by a group of officers, conspicuous among whom was Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh Winstley, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., whose breast was adorned with many medals and decorations. Walking beside him was Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G. While the officers were crepe on their arms, each of the sailors carried a black knot.

All along the route there was intense eagerness to watch the procession. At every window were faces of interested spectators, while in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral the windows were crowded with people who could be seen standing on the narrow ledges of the buildings.

When the first strains of the solemn dirge from the *Minotaur* band broke upon the ears of the assembled multitude on the Bund—the band being in the Consulate compound—a great hush descended upon all and in many instances heads were bared as the sailors and marines marched by. First of all came the Mounted Section, led by Inspector Spottiswoode, followed by the Light Infantry of the S.V.C. Then came the Mounted Infantry and the band playing Chopin's Funeral March. The solemn strains of music struck a responsive chord in the hearts of all present and with bowed heads blue-jackets marched by with slow and measured tread. It was an impressive sight. The officers with swords bared but reversed, and the men with arms reversed. And behind all, marching side by side, were the two highest representatives of Great Britain in Shanghai—Admiral Winstley and Sir Pelham Warren, H.M.S. Consul General. Behind them came a throng of citizens of all nationalities, Chinese in the majority, but they marched with all the solemnity which the occasion demanded. From the Consulate to the Cathedral compound the procession wound its way, passing between sorrowing citizens the while. At the Cathedral compound were the various units of the Volunteers, drawn up to pay a last tribute of respect, while inside the Cathedral the solemn memorial service progressed attended by a multitude which thronged the edifice to its utmost capacity outside on the lawn where the Cathedral pews had been placed a vast overflow congregation was in attendance. Whilst they waited the booming of the minute guns commenced, and continued until the full salute had been fired off, which occupied till 2.30 a.m.—Shanghai Times.

SNAKE IN A BARBER'S SALOON.

REMARKABLE STORY FROM SHANGHAI.

The following interesting account appears in one of our Shanghai contemporaries:—

Once every year newspapers are supposed to follow the time-honoured precedent of giving their readers a "big gooseberry" to swallow. Saa reports have ever been favourites, but here in Shanghai journalistic ambition has been curbed, and it is seldom that anything more interesting than a snake comes along. Yesterday evening while a hair-dresser was performing his tonorial operations in an establishment near the mouth of the Soochow Creek quite a scare was created among the patrons by the appearance of a large reptile in the saloon. An eye-witness describes it as well over eight feet in length and of a silvery colour, so demoralized do the onlookers seem to have been that they failed to discover how it made its entrance. Whether the proprietor combined the profession of snake-charmer with that of hair-dresser is not known, but in a very cool manner he persuaded the snake to coil itself round a bamboo. Having done so he shouldered the stick, and trotting to the creek deposited bamboo, snake and all into its waters, and without loss of time returned to the practice of his art. The snake has not been seen since, but being probably bred to the water did not doubt its success.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

The programme with list of entries for the second meeting this season, which takes place on Saturday, first race commencing at 3.30 p.m., is as under:—

FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For subscription griffins of any season which have not won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at first Gymkhana this season of one race 7 lbs. of two or more 10 lbs. extra. To be ridden by jockeys who have not won 5 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: Presented by Mr. John Johnston, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Blauk's Spirit Level.
Lieut. Col. A. Chapman's Recruit.
Mr. Comel's Bulgarian Girl.
Capt. Heathcote's Tomahawk.
Mr. Hickman's Kerry.
Mr. John Bell Irving's Blackney.
Mr. John Kadoorie's Roumanian Chief.
Mr. L. N. Lee's Snooker.
Mr. J. B. O. Neilson's Walout.
Mr. O. K. R.'s Double Dragon.
Mr. Arthur Robert's Hartwood.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the race for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent races for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 5 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 5 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again, when he will carry the full penalty without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5, and prize: \$15. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. John Johnston's Hopspur (also Sir Henry).
Hon. G. Scallion's Balouci Chief.
TANT PEGGING IN SECTIONS OF THREE.—

Open to teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points at all meetings included.

In competing for small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same team on each and every occasion, but if competing for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one team during the season, that is to say, he must continue to compete for the team first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy two at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Entrance fee \$1, each man each Gymkhana.

The Committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a judge who will judge all competition throughout the season and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any judge appointed the Committee shall appoint a substitute.

THE MAGPIES.
Mr. H. J. Gedge. Mr. G. H. Ross.
Mr. R. C. Moxon. Mr. J. Johnston.
Mr. R. F. C. Master. Mr. A. N. Other.

THE BUFFS' TEAM.
Mr. M. M. Brice. Mr. C. H. Blason.
Hon. P. G. Scallion. Mr. E. M. Bishop.
Mr. J. S. Sill. Mr. F. H. Hickman.

LADIES' NOMINATION. HALF MILE FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies, subscription griffins of the season 1909-10 and all *hand-fide* polo ponies. Catch weights Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the ponies will be placed in one hat, the names of riders in another hat and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness.

Who entering for this event competitors are requested to give lady nominator's name. Owners must provide a rider to correspond with each pony entered by him. The name of riders must be communicated to the honorary secretary two days before the date of Gymkhana. Entrance fee \$5. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.

Mr. Milford M. Brice's Rickshaw Man, nominated by Mrs. Collier Morley.
Lieut. Col. A. Chapman's Recruit, nominated by Mr. Chapman.
Mr. J. Crookenden's Resolution, nominated by Mr. Worthington.
Mr. Frederick Ellis's Job Trotter, nominated by Mrs. Ellis.
Major Findlay's Billy, nominated by Mrs. Lyon.
Mr. John Bell Irving's Blackney, nominated by Mrs. Sutherland.
Mr. John Johnston's Odds and Ends (late Tregony) nominated by Mrs. Kewick.

Mr. L. N. Lee's Snooker, nominated by Mrs. Lee.

Rear Admiral H. Lyon's Swan, nominated by Mrs. Lyon.
Mr. J. B. O. Neilson's Walout Tree nominated by Lady Fyner.
Mr. O. K. R.'s Double Dragon, nominated by Mrs. von Wier.
Mr. Arthur Robert's Hartwood, nominated by Miss Logan.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.
HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. First prize: Presented, and prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Blauk's Spirit Level.
Mr. Comel's Bulgarian Girl.
Major Eaton & Mr. Potter's Jack Scott.
Mr. Frederick Ellis's Tread.
Capt. Heathcote's Uranus.
Mr. John Johnston's Odds On (late Edendale).
Messrs. Lowe & Hickman's Java King.
Rear Admiral H. Lyon's Lima Chief.
Messrs. Moxon & Gedge's Carnation (late Giesler).
Messrs. Moxon & Gedge's Temptation (late Fig Tree).
The Hon. G. Scallion's Nankin.

BOYS' OWN CLUB.
SHIELD PRESENTED BY MRS. A. J. DAVID.

We understand that a shield has been presented by Mrs. A. J. David for competition by the Boys' Own Club. Exactly for what branch of sport the shield has been offered, it has not yet been definitely decided, as we believe that the donor has left it to the discretion of the committee of the Club. In order that the greatest interest may be stimulated, the committee will let the matter stand over for discussion after the annual meeting which is to be held on the 4th June. Besides Mrs. David's shield, which will be on view at Wang Hin's Jeweller's store, Mr. A. H. Carroll, the energetic chairman of the Boys' Own Club, has been promised two or three challenge cups, which go to show that this junior club is deservedly earning increased popularity.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 3rd May 1910.

Present:—Messrs. W. K. Kwan (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, C. Lee, Lim Nee Kat, J. Macartney, L. I. Thomas, K. T. Yundurabara, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

2. The Committees are re-formed as follows:—
—Works: Messrs. Kruse and Lee. Finance: Messrs. Fenwick and Taudurabara. Watch: Messrs. Macartney and Thomas.

3. The question of blasting stone and quarrying stone within the Settlement is discussed, and it is decided to prosecute the owners of quarries who have been blasting contrary to the orders of the Council.

4. The Capt. Supt. reports the death of a woman under suspicious circumstances at Lal-choo-oh, and that he has requested the Chinese officials to hold an inquest.

5. In reply to a letter from the Rev. A. L. Warnhuil, asking the Council whether they can make some arrangement for allowing school boys to play football on a field forming part of the Bruce Estate at Chambe, the Secretary is directed to inform Mr. Warnhuil that as the field in question is private property he should approach the owner on the subject.

6. The Secretary reports that well sinking operations are now in progress at San-tu-chuan and Lab-ke-eh, with a view to providing further public wells in these districts.

7. The Secretary is directed to inform the American Consul, in reply to his letter on the subject, that the Council has no objection to parties being landed from the U.S.S. *Wilmington* on Kulangsu for the purpose of shore drill.

8. A letter is read from the Japanese Consul concerning a summons against a Chinese for debt. As the defendant is not a resident in the Settlement, the Secretary is to inform the Japanese Consul that the Mixed Court has no jurisdiction in the matter.

9. A letter from the American Consul asking whether there are any special regulations for disinterment of bodies buried on Kulangsu, is read. The Secretary is to inform the American Consul that the Council sanctions such disinterment providing the Health Officer has no objections.

10. The Capt. Supt. reports that the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—summons: Obtaining possession of property under false pretences 1, Theft of growing plants from a garden 1, Assault 5, Allowing cattle and pigs to stray 4, Encroaching on property 1, Obstructing &c the public drains 6, Debt 2, Trespassing &c. Damaging property 1. Summary Arrests: Contumacious 2, Assault 2, Breach of Ordinance 1, Brawl abroad after 12 m. without a light 2, Damaging property 2, Theft 1, Trespassing 1.

(Signed) W. KRAUSE, Chairman.

By order,
C. Berkeley Mitchell,
Secretary.

THE CRIME OF KIDNAPPING.
WHOLESALE TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

In view of the fact that the offence of kidnapping is rife in the Colony, the following report taken from the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 14th inst. affords food for reflection:—

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the Central Police Station this morning when twenty-seven kidnapped children were taken there for the purpose of identification. They were brought to Shanghai by the *C. S. steamer Hangang* from Swatow where the authorities had been collecting them for several weeks.

As is unfortunately too well known a lively traffic in children exists between Shanghai and the southern ports, and these children, having been kidnapped in Shanghai or up country, had been smuggled down to Swatow in various steamers. In charge of them at various times three men and two women were taken into custody, and the whole crowd were sent to Shanghai under escort. On arrival here they were taken in charge by Det-Sub-Inst. Burnside and taken to the Central Police Station. Here as soon as it became known that they had arrived an anxious crowd assembled at the gate, and among the throng were several women who had evidently lost their children. These were permitted to come in and long and earnestly they scanned the faces of the children as well as looking for some special mark of identification, but their efforts were destined to disappointment. While the children were being led, and some of them needed nourishment badly, several of the bystanders obtained glimpses of the curious spectacle. On the whole they were a miserable looking lot, and it was evidently in one or two cases that either through the treatment they had received since being stolen from their homes or on account of disease death was not very far distant. They are spending the week-end in the Mixed Court, and on Monday their case will be presented to the court when the men and women taking part in this dreadful trade will be charged.

"EMPIRE" DAY.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

To-day (24th May) being "Empire" Day, the Government Departments, Banks, and mercantile houses were closed to business, and the day was observed as a public holiday.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE.

A children's service was held at St. John's Cathedral this morning.

THE BOYS' OWN CLUB.

The second annual athletic meeting of the Boys' Own Club, which was to have taken place to-day, has been cancelled on account of the death of King Edward. The committee have, however, decided to hold an aquatic fête this season.

"DAILY MAIL" COMPETITION.

The Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association team is shooting for the "Daily Mail" Competition at the Kio's Park Ranges this afternoon.

THE TYPHOON IN KOBE.

WRECK OF AN O.S.K. STRAMER.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The typhoon which struck Kobe on Tuesday night (24th inst.) appears to have had a widespread effect, and although, as already noted, Kobe city and harbour happily escaped with comparative slight damage, other places along the coast, less well developed, have suffered severely. The coast of Kinki or Wakayama prefecture seems to have suffered most. Besides numerous wrecks of fishing boats, one serious shipping disaster, at least has occurred in the wreck of the O.S.K. steamer *Wakayama-maru*, 362 tons, involving the lives of over fifty persons. The vessel was lost in the port of Sumai, Nishimuro district, A. Wakayama. It was on its way to Kobe, and was due to arrive at 4.30 p.m. on the 24th inst. It was last sighted at Wakayama and left there at 8 a.m. on the 24th inst. When off Kumano it encountered a heavy gale, and took shelter at Sumai. The gale developed into a typhoon, and the steamer, being insufficiently strong, was overwhelmed and sank at 1.30 a.m. on the 25th. The steamer carried 4 first class, 13 second class, and 34 third-class passengers—51 in all. Of this number 15 were rescued, the remaining 36 being all drowned or missing. Of the crew numbering 33, as many as 18, including the captain, are drowned or missing. Besides passengers the steamer carried 82 bags of mails, of which 14 only have been saved.

A report on the disaster from the Tanabe Police to the Central Police at Wakayama says that while lying at Sumai on the morning of the 24th inst. the *Wakayama-maru* dragged her anchor owing to the high seas and struck against a rock. As a result a large hole was made in the bottom, and the vessel rapidly made water and sank. The surviving passengers and members of the crew are being taken care of in a temporary shed, while a search is being made by the police and villagers for the bodies of those missing, but the operations are greatly hampered by high seas. Up to 12 a.m. on Wednesday (25th) only six bodies had been recovered.

A telegram reaching the head office of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha at 5.40 p.m. on the 24th states that 16 out of 55 passengers and 15 out of the crew numbering 34 have been rescued. Mr. Matsuzaki, head of the account department, Mr. Hashimoto, Superintendent Captain, and four employees of the company proceeded to Sumai by the *Aichi-maru* on Wednesday afternoon. A doctor of the Takayama Hospital, Osaka, and another attached to the Seamen's Aid Society in Osaka, also proceeded to Sumai by the steamer.

Captain Mayeda, aged 53 of the "Wakayama-maru," who went down with the steamer, leaves a wife, a son aged 15, and a daughter aged 9, to mourn his loss.

STRANDING OF TWO TORPEDO DESTROYERS.
The two torpedo-destroyers *Shikama* and *Atsugawa* were driven ashore at Tai, Mie Prefecture, in 1st bay, during the typhoon. It appears that the two destroyers, together with the cruiser *Iki*, returned to Tai at 5 p.m. on the 24th inst. from target practice off Akogi in 1st bay. The destroyers anchored about 2 1/2 miles off shore, and the *Iki* about 5 miles outside the harbour. Shortly after 1 p.m. a violent easterly gale, accompanied by rain, blow up, and huge waves dashed against the vessels. The destroyers were thrown into a very dangerous position, and measures to secure the boats were taken. By 2 a.m. the force of wind had increased and the anchors of the vessels dragged. The auxiliary anchors were let go, but failed to hold, so that the engines had to be put in motion. These measures proved fruitless, however, and in about half-an-hour the two boats were blown on shore near the northern breakwater of the port of Nisaki, and became fast on sands about five yards from some houses on the beach. The crew of the two boats worked hard in the face of the high waves which were rolling in, and secured the boats with hawsers and timbers. The *Shikama* had her mast, with the wireless telegraphy apparatus, broken, and lost a torpedo, while her steering gear was thrown out of order. She now lay embedded in over 5 feet of sand. The *Atsugawa* also had her engine and mast damaged and lay low in a similar position. The electric lights on the *Shikama* went out, and her crew had to work in the dark. One of the sailors sustained a heavy blow in the side from a portion of the engine, and had several ribs broken. It is believed that about twenty days will be required to refloat the boats.—*Japan Chronicle*.

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JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

WARNING BY A JAPANESE PROFESSOR.

Writing on the comparatively tardy progress of Japan's trade with China, Mr. Hattori Uoichi, *Dokuritu* (Doctor of Literature), who was formerly a professor in the Peking University, contributes the following to the *Tokyo*:

WARNING TO JAPANESE MERCHANTS.

"The greatest blunder of the Japanese is to-day committed in their dealings with the Chinese. It is their failure to recognize that a nation is a nation, men of position and knowledge are often better informed than to adopt a contemptuous attitude towards these old neighbours of ours, but the majority of the Japanese look down upon the Chinese as an inferior and uncivilized nation. It cannot be denied, however, that compared with the modern Chinese, the Japanese of to-day are a superior nation; but what excuse have we for holding our heads high above theirs merely on the strength of our slight superiority? And what good can we derive from a boycott which thus on the part of Chinese as a consequence of our arrogant behaviour towards them? The past history of the two nations shows that the older Japanese civilization owes its origin almost entirely to China, and it is not most ungrateful purposely to manifest discourtesy towards a people from whose ancestors we have received so much favour and assistance.

CHINA'S PROGRESS.

"With all their arrogance, most Japanese have but scanty knowledge of Modern China. Little do they know of the progress China has made or promise to make; and they probably do not imagine the enthusiasm for new knowledge that prevails among the citizens of all great cities in the Chinese Empire, especially in Peking and Shanghai. Owing to the vastness of the realm and the lack of suitable means of communication, the new civilization may make slower progress in China than it has done in Japan, but the present state of the Chinese makes me think that its progress hereafter may be more rapid than it has hitherto been.

EDUCATION.

"That the Chinese Government attaches special importance to education is a factor that may be said to foretell the future of China. It has been decided to assist all Chinese students abroad attending such institutions as medical, technical, commercial, and engineering schools of the higher grade, while, further, the building and other equipment of industrial schools under the Government's control including technical, commercial, agricultural, deological, sericultural, and other schools, will shortly be completed. The only drawback is that teachers—themselves important factors in education—are badly lacking in number; the Government finding it impossible to engage many Japanese or European teachers by reason of an insufficiency of funds. The return of the students abroad after the completion of their studies is therefore anxiously awaited.

PATRIOTISM OF THE CHINESE.

"Some Japanese speak of the Chinese as being destitute of a patriotic spirit. True, the love of their country may not be a thing like the patriotism for which the Japanese are so well-known, but with the progress of the nation itself and the improvement in the educational system, their patriotism seems to have become stronger, and this tendency has been particularly noticeable in recent years. The Chinese Imperial Receipt on Education lays special stress on loyalty, patriotism, and reverence to Confucius. Since the promulgation of this Receipt a few years ago, much of letters have been strenuously endeavoring to inspire their countrymen with patriotic sentiments through the instrumental use of text-books, newspapers, etc. Until recent years a Chinese was not easily irritated by disparaging remarks about his country, but to-day such remarks would rouse a considerable amount of ill-feeling in him. This tendency is itself a matter that calls for careful reflection on the part of Japanese traders in China.

INDUSTRIES IN CHINA.

"Even I, who know so little about industries, can see that all branches of productive activity in China are making remarkable progress. Until recent years China relied on other countries for all glassware and matches, but now in Hankow and Peking there are factories for the manufacture of these useful articles, though it appears that articles for matches, which are scarce in that country, are imported from Japan. Even European-style wine and beer are brewed. If one goes into one of the restaurants in Peking and orders a bottle of beer without specifying the variety or name of the liquor, he is sure to get Chinese beer. It is not very tasty, certainly, but there is a tendency in China to use beverages brewed at home instead of spending money on superior foreign liquors. The same remark may be applied to tobacco. The tobacco prepared in China and called 'patriotic tobacco' commands a large sale in Peking and the neighbourhood. Formerly articles for school use and instruments used in physical and chemical experiments were first brought from Japan to Shanghai, whence they were sent to all parts of China, but articles of this kind are now manufactured in Peking on a large scale. Not that those brought from Japan or Europe are no longer in demand; indeed, being superior in quality to those made in China, they still command a large sale. But the fact cannot be ignored that many Chinese are willing to use home-made articles as much as possible, even if they are more expensive than foreign ones; and it appears that these articles are called 'patriotic goods' are purposely called 'home-made articles.' [These practices are growing up in China similar to those of which complaint is made in Japan.] Inadequate as is my description of the industrial progress of China, it will at least serve to show the zeal with which the natives are improving their various industries.

"The SAGACITY OF CHINESE MERCHANTS. Unlike Japanese merchants, the Germans in China, who are playing the most active part in the commercial struggle in the Middle Kingdom, pay due attention to the manners and customs of the Chinese, their conditions of life and tastes. They import into China merchandise most likely to suit Chinese tastes, and go into the interior of the country, peddling excursions. Moreover, their goods are far superior to those sold by our merchants, who, from an erroneous conviction that the Chinese prefer cheap articles, carry no articles of value for sale, but sit complacently in their shop awaiting customers. Our traders should remember that among the higher classes of Chinese there are many men of luxuriant habits, who would not hesitate to pay double the ordinary price for a valuable article suited to their requirements. According to general Chinese opinion, the characteristics of articles imported from Japan are cheapness, inferiority of quality, and a lack of durability. It is unpleasant enough to have a Japanese article imported from Japan inferior to those from Europe, but he feels more than disgraced when he hears the natives say that all inferior articles come only from Japan.

"THE MERITS OF ADVERTISING. In Japan, various Japanese merchants to whom advertisements of commodities among

the Chinese. "Whilst in China I was often asked by my Chinese friends and acquaintances where such and such an article could be obtained or whether such and such a thing was obtainable in Japan. Many a Chinese who wished to purchase some costly article from Japan must have either abandoned his project altogether or else obtained it from an English or German merchant. This is entirely the fault of our traders, who, from their ignorance of the state of affairs in the Middle Kingdom, have hitherto totally neglected the matter of advertising among their Chinese customers.

CHINA BORNEO CO., LD.

VESSELS LAUNCHED LAST YEAR.

We learn from the annual report on the harbour department, Singapore, for 1909, that the China Borneo Co. launched from their works the following:

One sailing lighter for South Philippine waters, 350 tons carrying capacity, 110 feet long by 25 feet beam by 10 feet depth of hold. One lighter for the Baku Co. 40 tons carrying capacity, 50 feet long by 13 feet beam by 6 feet 3 inch depth of hold.

The small Chinese coast of a carrying capacity of about 100 tons each, being one for the Government, and one for the Mombul Rubber Co., Ltd.

During the year the same company placed on their patent slip 23 launches and lighters for current repairs and overhaul, and also 8 steamers, viz., s.s. *Normanville*, *Loban* on two occasions, *Petrol* on two occasions, *Sabah* *Borneo*, and the *Avila*.

EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI.

THE JEWISH SCHOOL.

We shall be surprised if it does not come as news to many of our readers that there is amongst us a Jewish school of nearly one hundred children. Such, however, is the fact which we ourselves have now learnt for the first time. We have, of course, known that there was such an institution in existence, but our impression was that it was quite small. Possibly this notion may have arisen from the fact that the Council have only recently made some grant to it for the first time, the amount being microscopic, viz. \$50 only. It is quite a small school, but it is a very interesting one. The annual prize-giving took place yesterday, 22nd inst., in the Moulin Hall which was quite filled with children and their friends. An excellent programme was provided and carried out with great success, while in the speeches made, the main points in the history and needs of the school were brought out. It appears that the school was started a few short years ago, the number of pupils was five only. Now we have said there are nearly a hundred. They are housed in the Seward Road in an ordinary dwelling house without playground or extra space of any sort. This evidently is not a desirable condition of affairs, and the Committee are right in their determination to find more spacious quarters, if possible. How the money is to be obtained is the difficulty, for though the Jewish community, with its usual readiness to aid, can do a good deal, the burden is heavy. Why there must be a Jewish school at all is due to the fact that many of the children attending are from homes too poor to bear the burden of education at either of the other schools. The matter is a religious but a financial one. Seeing this, we have little doubt that the Council will be and be prepared to do a good deal more than it does at present. Growth of numbers needs increased income, and the only question then to be settled is whether the work done is such as to warrant increased aid from public funds. From what we have learnt, we are inclined to answer this in the affirmative. Much voluntary work has been done by the teaching staff to the past. Much is still done. But professional help is more and more desired, and will cost more and more money. Many of the children show the greatest aptitude to their studies, and that with less than three years' instruction three girls have succeeded in passing the Cambridge Preliminary examination is ample proof both of the skill with which they have been taught and of their own perseverance. The work being done evidently deserves all support, and we trust will give it—*Shing Hui Mercery*.

HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS.

The report of the Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber Company, Limited, states that the profit for the year to December 31, amounted to £11,061, while the amount brought to £175,000 is now available for distribution. The directors recommended the payment of a final dividend of 20 per cent. £2,517.8. The revised estimate of the production of dry rubber for the year was 300,000 lbs. while the amount actually harvested was 346,459 lbs., being an increase of 15,471 lbs. of last year. It has been decided to form a separate company, under the title of the Ayer Kuning (F.M.S.) Rubber Company, Limited, to acquire part of the Ayer Kuning Block. The Highlands Company will receive as part of the purchase consideration 15,000 shares of the new company, which will subsequently be distributed to the shareholders by way of bonus, while 77,000 shares in the Ayer Kuning Company are to be offered to Highlands shareholders for subscription at the rate of one share for every complete four shares held.

OPPIUM IN YUNNAN.

POPPY CULTIVATION PERSISTED IN.

Under date 3rd inst., the Yunnan correspondent of the *M. C. D. News* writes:—In spite of the constant measures taken to stop the cultivation of the poppy, in several of the valleys lying among the great hills of Yunnan the people have persisted in defying authority. Runners have been squared by welcome gifts of money and the high price of the drug makes it well worth running a risk. A few days ago to the north-east of Tongchuan a number of runners were sent to cut down some poppy fields almost ready for harvest. The villagers resisted and a fight ensued. Several injured and two or three killed, is the report which has been received. As this district borders on the part of the country where the rebellion broke out, the officials have become alarmed and soldiers have been sent from Yunnan to the seat of the disturbance.

THE RUBBER TRADE.

TAPPING THE TREES.

BY H. M. TOMLINSON.

The Hevea Brasiliensis (once called the Siphonia elastica) is a forest tree in Amazonia, and large areas of forests, possibly rich in that kind of rubber tree, may still be obtained from the authorities. Labour there, so the company, prospectuses inform us, is cheap and plentiful. The process of collecting the rubber and preparing it for export, is, it is generally known, so crude as not to be called an art; the simplest means and utensils only are necessary, and if not immediately to hand, are insignificant in cost.

Then, while rubber can command so high a price, it does seem a simple matter to an English investor (when thinking the matter over with the promise of the last new company before him) to see how he can get a dividend for a small outlay. But others, who have thought so before, this boom started. Naturally, there have been foreign rubber enterprises in Amazonia before this year, and several failures. It is one affair to own a rubber forest and a different one to make it pay. Labour, too, is not plentiful in Amazonia; it is very scarce indeed; it has to be imported to the rubber grounds, often at great cost. And if labour really is cheap, and plentiful in those farther, more remote regions of the Amazon, it appears, on the face of it, to be a most dubious proposition, and one perhaps that cannot last. It is better known that the rubber, in fact, is all bought at Manaus and Para from the native collectors and traders by British and American merchants; and if those merchants, shrewd men of business on the spot, had seen a way to get the stuff without intermediaries, when it was so easily to be got, then they would have got it. But they still leave that side of the business to the Brazilians, who are the only people, it is generally admitted, who can make that side of it pay. But there is no doubt a native owner would sell even a paying estate for more than it was worth.

THE RUBBER HUNTERS.

The map of the Amazon shows, along the banks of the southern tributary streams (the rubber world), a number of marks which appear to indicate towns and villages. When actually voyaging such a stream one feels, at most of such points, a small clearing—a sort of portico in the forest—in which is placed a large and substantial residence, where the proprietor or tenant lives, with a few small palm-leaf "shacks" of the labourers grouped apart from it. Some statuesque palm trees are posed about. The traveller is surprised to see little evidence of cultivation, except a few patches of bananas and a plot or two of maize; for he may have noticed, with wonder, the astonishing fertility of this land when people are asked for its best produce, some plantations at Serpa, on the parent Amazon, behind one of the huts there will be a fine, dense cloud of whitish smoke. They are dry, and hot here. Such clearing, and they are met with continually on the voyage, are the settlements of the rubber men, and they keep the map of the country in countenance. The population of this land, where labour is so cheap and plentiful, spreads out to much less than one to the square mile. Little is grown here, and nothing is sold, except rubber. To this world everything, even food, has to be imported, and pays a duty of anything up to 50 per cent. on value. A high tariff would not do an ounce of industry in Brazil, and the common people are wonderfully poor in their land, which could be rich in all the necessities of life, and most of its luxuries.

THE TAPPING AXE.

When puzzled, one is, when essaying the forest, amazed occasionally by trails which meander without apparent purpose through the gloom, and lead one nowhere, except astray. These are the "estradas," or paths, connecting the rubber trees on a "seringa," or rubber estate. The workman, called a "seringueiro," goes out with the tapping axe, an implement with a sharp narrow blade, called the "machadinho," and carrying his formidable machine to clear his way of vines and lianas, perhaps with his head and neck protected in muslin against the clouds of pium and other biting flies, goes to milk his trees. Usually he is thin and tall, and plainly a victim of the climate, though he looks a man, most hospitable, and with his his children. With deft upward cuts he makes small incisions in the tree, and places among the wounds the tinaglihas, little tin cups into which the sap runs. The sap is not unlike thick milk in colour and consistency. Reports vary greatly as to the time when a tree will first give latex, the quantity it will give, and the period during which it will be productive. I could not find out, and I advise investors to give a huge discount to the trees estimated to be on an estate (which probably has been in the quantity each of these probable trees will probably give in a year, if one were to see the forests which optimistic surveyors report on so confidently you would know what I mean.

A DAY'S LABOUR.

Commonly the incisions are made in the morning, and in the afternoon each little cup may be nearly full of the milky juice. The cups are removed, emptied into a pail, and the collection is taken to the barraca, by a conga. With good luck and knowledge, ten or twelve pounds of rubber could be collected on the day's round. In a clay oven with a row of five a fire of certain palm nuts has been lighted. The seringueiro dips into the pail with a wooden paddle, and turns the adherent sap in the smoke to evaporate the moisture. This operation is continued till he has upon the blade of his paddle a rough ball of concentric rings of rubber, which is the name he gives to rubber. The tree is then tapped high up the trunk, and the seringueiro works downward. He may be able to tap 15 trees during the day, but that will depend on the way the estate is favoured by nature. In some places the conga is done by means of a rotary spit held over the smoke on two forked sticks. These methods, with little variation, obtain throughout the valley of the Amazon, and although from time to time more "scientific" methods and processes have been imported, the rubber did not favour them. In some territories a variety of rubber-burning trees is cut down and mangled, its juice being then allowed to drain upon the ground, the gum and adherent foreign matter being then bunched together in ox hides and exported.

READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The rubber is stored in readiness for a visit from the little river steamer, which periodically plies down that river, as all the other goods to any part of the bank where a ball of gum is waiting transport. Manaus or Para. At Manaus the rubber is graded by experts, and bought by merchants for shipment to New York or Europe. On the rivers where rapids or falls occur, as the Madeira, the rubber comes down from the headwaters in first carried on rafts made of soft-wood trees, perhaps twenty feet long and five feet wide, kept together with fibres, and steered by paddle. Boats for the crew are supported on bamboo poles, and the cargo is fastened to the raft with ropes. A raft like this, called a *balsa* in Bolivia, will carry

colb, and it is said one in eight of them is broken and lost on the surge. Lower down stream the rubber is shipped on batelas, large boats, sharp fore and aft, capable of carrying ten tons of rubber, and manned with perhaps a dozen skilled boatmen. At every rapid met, when the river is fast, these vessels have to be unloaded and boat and cargo hauled over the rocks to a lower reach. Numbers of these craft are lost yearly in trying to shoot the rapids, and wherever a rapid occurs there ashore under the woods one finds the cemetery where the boatmen who fall are placed, if their bodies are found. The rubber, as it floats, and is marked with the owner's initials, is often recovered. *Morning Leader*.

HONGKONG WATER SUPPLY.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that there is at present no immediate cause for anxiety as to the water supply. There was on the 22nd inst. a total of 112,000,000 gallons in the Hongkong reservoirs, which amount to four weeks' supply.

UNIVERSITY FOR CANTON.

VICEROY YUAN'S PROPOSAL.

Viceroy Shu-han is proposing to establish a Provincial University in Canton, to which candidates who have already obtained their First or Second Chinese Degrees, or are of the rank of District Magistrate, shall be admitted. It is proposed to limit the course to five years, and to provide such special courses of study as will fit students for various official positions throughout the Provinces. It is not intended that this shall be a rival to the Peking University, but that it will seek to provide courses specially adapted for Provincial uses. *Shanghai Times*.

CEYLON'S OPIUM MONOPOLY.

INDIAN CRITICISM.

The Ceylon Government, it appears, propose to establish a Government monopoly in the sale of opium. No opium, of course, is grown in the island and the Ceylon Government, who understand, have suggested that the Government of India should furnish such supplies as may be required. It may be doubted whether the scheme is altogether feasible, at least so far as the part to be played by the Government of India is concerned; but the proposal is not without its interest as showing the fields open to Indian opium apart from the China trade. China, of course, is not the only customer for Indian opium which finds its way among other places to the Straits, Java and Formosa. *Pioneer*, May 5.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SWATOW HAS BEEN DECLARED AN INFECTED PORT.

SMALL-POX has appeared on several estates in Sela-ko.

BLISTER BLIGHT is attacking the Darjeeling tea gardens.

MR. JOHN JORDAN, K.C.M.G., the British Minister to China, has arrived in London on leave.

ENGINEER LIEU, F. B. Jacques has been appointed to the *Monmouth*, 10 date April 16.

THE Netherlands Trading Society has declared a dividend of nine per cent for the year 1909.

CAPTAIN C. J. Eyles has been appointed to the *Tamir*, and as commodore, second class, in charge at Hongkong, to date 14th inst.

THE Editors of the *Strait Times* and *Singapore Free Press* and Mr. Walter Mackenzie have been created J. P.s for Singapore.

THE North Borneo Trading Co. laid down no new vessels in 1909, but did current repairs to their own and the Sekong Rubber Co.'s vessels.

INSPECTOR Cameron on Friday charged a Chinaman before Mr. J. R. Wood for the larceny of 130 from another Chinaman's person. The case was remanded.

GENERALLY shares changed hands at \$3 to-day, 17th inst. This Estate, we hear, will soon pay a dividend. The shares are quoted at \$3.50, sellers, in Singapore. *Parak Pioneer*.

THE guillotine imported by the Court of Cassation from France has arrived in Peking and permission will soon be obtained from the Throne to use it for the execution of convicts.

THE committee and members of the Craigenear Creek Club will be at home on Saturday, 28th inst., from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Club Pavilion, Happy Valley, Downington end.

THE total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 14th May amounted to 10,000.8 tons and the sales, during the period, to 34,774.43 tons.

THREE boatwomen were charged at the Magistracy on Friday for lying alongside the Kowloon Godown wharf, thereby obstructing the free use of the wharf by other vessels. A fine of \$10 was imposed on each instance.

ON completion of his term of service, Capt. Almeida of the *Vasco da Gama*, the Portuguese cruiser now in port, will relinquish the command of that vessel. Capt. Almeida proceeds to Lisbon on the 8th June next.

HERE is a small district called Pulai in Kelantan adjoining Pahang. It is peopled by Chinese who number 500 and work for gold. Gold dust is their currency and the headman is said to own \$10,000 worth of this precious metal.

ON the 16th inst., Mr. R. S. F. McBain's racing stable was sold by the Shanghai Horse Racing, and the best prices realised were *Valerian* 1/15, 145, *Voyageur* 1/15, *Vespasian* 1/15, and *Varuna* 1/15.

IN the course of the Bankruptcy proceedings at the Supreme Court on Saturday, Mr. Almeida informed the Chief Justice that he appeared for thirty-one creditors, whose debts due to them by a certain debtor he was in a position to prove.

AN assistant in the Wing On Company was on Monday charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, with the alleged larceny of six dozen boxes of Becham's Pills. Mr. Gardiner prosecuted. The case was adjourned.

THE transit of Halley's Comet across the sun was not visible at Tokio. A remarkable phenomenon was the failure of wireless telegraphy in spite of the fine weather on 16th inst., and another was the increased emanation of radium.

THE German Mail of the 21st April has been delivered in London.

THE French Mail of the 26th April has been delivered in London.

A ROYAL salute was fired at noon to-day in honour of Queen Mary's birthday.

MESSRS. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., pay a dividend of three per cent for 1909.

AS President Liang Tzu-yen of the Waiwup is splitting blood he will ask for a further extension of leave.

THE eighth and ninth cases of plague this year—both Chinese—have occurred at Tudg' Lo Lane.

THE total gold export from the F. M. S. for four months of 1909 was 7,532 ozs. The duty collected was \$5,601.8.

A NATIVE was awarded six months' hard labour at the Magistracy on Monday morning for returning from banishment.

A CHINESE was fined \$75 at the Magistracy on Monday morning for having 12 and 7 mace of prepared opium in his possession.

OUR Canton correspondent writes that the Canton Self-Government Society has made a representation to the Provincial Deliberative Council urging the Council to take immediate steps to put a stop to the gambling evil engendered by the Shan Piu lottery in Canton.

THE Sourabaya journal hears that misfortune continues to dog the British New Guinea Snowy Range exploring expedition. Of the escort which mustered ten soldiers, two have died, and four have been invalided. The Indian coolies with the expedition are alleged to be mutinous and insolent.

A CHINESE dispatch says that the villagers in the village of Libin, Chuchow, Chekiang, have combined in a rising to oppose the proposed opium prohibition. The Governor has instructed the Prefect of Chuchowfu to proceed to the scene of disturbance to restore order and to bring the offenders to task.

JUDGMENT was delivered in Seoul on the 18th inst., in connection with the attempted assassination of the Premier of Korea, Mr. Yi Man-yong, on December 22, 1908. The Korean who "tickled the Premier" was sentenced to death and twelve of his accomplices to penal servitude, one for fifteen years.

CHIAN FAI, Postman 99, was again brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Wednesday on a charge of opening and detaining letters. His Worship held that the offence had been committed and sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

THE *Optima*, a newspaper at Saigon, complains bitterly of the steadily increasing dearth of living and the difficulty of making both ends meet on the salaries going. Another trouble is the scarcity of small change, and the annoyance of carrying about stocks of copper coin for petty expenses.

Two natives belonging to the Buff, appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax in the Police Court on Monday for damaging property at Kowloon. It appears that the natives entered a house at Kowloon last night and smashed all the kitchen utensils. This morning, they were each made to pay \$5 compensation.

THE trees yielding the valuable gutta known by the name of *guttapercha* are in danger of being utterly rooted out in Dutch East Borneo owing to the reckless methods of the native collectors. The *Java Bode* says that the officials there are in favour of taking measures at once to stop this ruinous way of collecting the gutta.

AT a sale of stamps in the Argyle Galleries on 19th inst., Messrs. Glendinning and Co. sold a Hongkong April 1894 1 dollar and 90 cents, a mint horizontal pair, one stamp with surcharge for 1/3 and a German Colonial, *Kiauchow*, 1905, 24 dollars, carmine and black, superb mint, for £2 25.

THE first stage of the projected five years campaign against the aborigines of Formosa has been concluded by the capture of two mountain fastnesses of these people, namely, Mayebarai and Yula. Nothing is said as to the nature of the resistance encountered or to the casualties on either side, from which silence it is perhaps fair to infer that the resistance offered by the aborigines was not very stubborn.

SHANGHAI experienced one of the most severe thunderstorms of recent years on Saturday night. The rain came down in sheets, the thunder was terrific and the lightning flashes were extremely vivid. Shortly before eight o'clock a bolt of lightning struck the lightning rod of the Hongkong Bell tower and ran off into the ground. The tower watchman received a slight shock. The bolt as it struck the ground connected with the station telephone wires and started all the bells ringing. *Mercury*.

THE following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Matschappij tot Mijde Boschend Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ltd.:

Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum 110,000 Gallons.

Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date 230,000 Cases.

Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 99,000 Cases.

Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 98,000 Cases.

Kerosene in stock at Refinery at date 54,000 Cases.

IN celebration of Primrose Day on 19th inst., the statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield in Parliament-square, London, was surrounded by floral decorations, one of the chief being a representation of a map of the British Empire, the Mother Country and her Dominions being outlined in red flowers and the rest of the map in Neapolitan violets and stocks. Round the map was the inscription, "Imperialism and Unity," whilst below was inscribed "Peace with Honour—in Memory of the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G. Died 19th April, 1891.—From Mr. R. E. Bellifon."

IN front of the monument on the ground, was a box of primroses, the tribute of Mr. R. E. Bellifon.

A CHINESE report says that the Ministry of Finance has decided not to alter the silver dollar and copper cent system in China, but that it will only take measures to control paper currency and to fix on a moderate price for silver. The Ministry, it is stated, intends to close the silver and copper mints in all the provinces and establish a central mint in Peking. Branch mints will, however, be organized in Szechuan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Yunnan provinces. It is also stated that the unit of currency will be a silver dollar, weighing seven mace two candareens, with subsidiary coins of fifty cents, twenty and ten cents. One dollar and a half will be taken in exchange for one tael, and a report of the scheme will shortly be made to the Throne for sanction.

THE marriage of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, who has just relinquished the command of the China Squadron, brother of the Earl of Durham, and Viscountess Chelsea, widow of the late Viscount Chelsea (elder son of Earl Cadogan), took place quietly on 18th inst. at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The service was choral, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. E. Gamble, rector of Holy Trinity, Sloane-square, and the Rev. F. L. Boyd, vicar of St. Paul's. Lord Alington gave the nuptial away. She was married in a costume of pale blue satin lace, mouse, the bodice trimmed with cream lace net, and having a yoke of fine cream, while she also wore a large pale blue straw hat adorned with a long pale blue ostrich feather, and her ornaments included a necklace of pearls. Colonel the Hon. William Lambton, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and among the few relations and friends present at the church were the Duchess of Buccleuch, of Abercorn, the Earl of Durham, Lady Wolverton, Lady St. Oswald, Lady Farquhar, Lord and Lady Rosalind Cecil, Lady Evelyn Baring, Mrs. Lambton, Hon. Lord and Mrs. Lambton, Master Hedworth Lambton, and Miss A. Lambton, the Hon. George and Mrs. Lambton, the Hon. D'Arcy Lambton, the Hon. Francis Lambton, Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Hardinge, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Hotham, Captain Grindall, R.N., Captain Olintho Baker, R.N., Commander F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mrs. Percy Bennett, Mr. C. G. Barrington and Mrs. Barrington. The wedding party afterwards met at Lord and Lady Alington's house in Portman-square, where luncheon was served before the departure of the bride and bridegroom for their honeymoon tour. *Lat. & G. Express*.

FIVE more of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Oriental liners will be equipped with United Wireless telegraph instruments, once according to information given out at the office of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, says the *Tacoma Ledger*. The vessels to be equipped are the *China*, *Siberia*, *Mongolia*, *Asia* and *Manchuria*. These steamers will have apparatus similar to that on the *Korea* of the same line. These equipments will have a storage battery outfit to be used in case the liners' power plant is out of commission. It is as a result of the good wireless work done by the *Korea* that the Pacific Mail management, decided to fit all its big trans-Pacific liners with wireless. The *Korea* now holds the world record for wireless work, having received and transmitted messages over 4,900 miles of water.

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